THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead . . .

Many ghetto children stay glued to TV. Why not let the tube teach them something worth learning?

An experimental project funded by several foundations and government agencies is going to do just that—teach preschoolers via television.

This concept of using TV to aid the local community also may show up this fall in the report of the presidential task force on communications policy.

Its major emphasis will be on satellites and other forms of international communications. But surprises are suspected.

The Rand Corporation has made a study of the use of television and other communications within urban and ghetto areas and is now considering the results.

Among recommendations that may surface in the task force's final report: Add more TV stations and get more local programing which deals directly with community affairs and problems.

⊕

American University in Washington is moving toward a novel way to head off student violence.

Last April 1,000 students were demonstrating on its campus at the same time rioting students at Columbia University in New York were staging a better-publicized upheaval.

Students and administration here thrashed out their differences at a bargaining table, with the student association represented by legal counsel hired for the purpose.

Now the association is exploring the possibility of having the same lawyers—Danzansky and Dickey—act as its permanent counsel. If this works out, the firm will represent the students in all its dealings with the administration.

⊕

The rat-control bill, laughed out of the house a year ago and finally passed last September, still hasn't got its teeth.

Some 60 cities waiting for the bill to be funded are likely to keep right on waiting through the fall.

The President asked for $20 million. The House provided $13.5. The Senate upped that to $16.5. But now the Senate is expected to fund only some 24 slum-area anti-rodent projects.

Trends . . .

Spring and summer have warmed relations between Congress and the Pentagon.

The penetrating chill of encounters with former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara is nearly forgotten in the sunshine of Secretary Clark Clifford's affability.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers' Committee on Armed Services rhapsodized the other day: "The relationship between the Congress and the Department of Defense is, it seems quite clear, on the threshold of a revolution of rising expectations.

"This is brought about," the committee said, "by a new atmosphere, an ambiance of cooperation that foretells what the Committee on Armed Services has always sought: a truly synergistic alliance with the Secretary of Defense. . . ."

How and why . . .

Resurrection City, it now appears, may cost the American taxpayer a pretty penny.

Picture the Lincoln Memorial, its quiet reflecting pool flanked on the south by new sod where the city recently was.

Look closer. Dangling from a campsite tree is a price tag: "Poor Peoples' Campaign: $1,710,803."

Some lawmakers are appalled by the figure. Just dismantling the city and resodding the soil has come to $71,795. Most of the remaining cost was for police protection.

Sen. Robert Byrd (D) of W. Va. wants to know why the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was requested to post a bond of only $5,000 to cover cost of removing the city and restoring the campsite.

The National Park Service says it figured that would be enough. Before the campaign ended, Nash Castro, regional director, told Senator Byrd he was "confident that SCLC will remove their installations, for they have led us to believe they wish to recover their deposit."

Also, the Park Service estimated that the lumber used at the site was worth about $70,000 — enough to cover additional expenses.

But the Poor Peoples' Campaign surprised everybody by abandoning the lumber, the campsite, and the $5,000. And on July 30 the salvaged lumber was sold to an only bidder for $5,500.

The Park Service is billing SCLC for the $71,795 in hope of recovering this loss. But now SCLC says it will sue for return of its $5,000 deposit as well as for the $5,500 which the timber brought.

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GOP polishes appeal to suburbia?

Analysis by Erwin D. Canham: Editorial page

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

The Agnews and Nixons—first families of the Republican Party—head into 1968 campaign

Nixon corrals convention

Republican forces maneuver to capitalize on divisions within Democratic Party

From the inside—tapping Agnew

Romney
Not at all

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Miami Beach

Richard M. Nixon made his own choice for running mate.

He consulted with party leaders and staff. But it was he, privately, who sat down after a sleepless night and, after thinking through the varying advice he had been given, came to the conclusion that Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland was the man he wanted.

But before that moment came, a process of elimination had taken place.

When the former Vice-President left the leadership meeting there was a genuine impression—shaped by Mr. Nixon's remarks and the general discussion—that the man selected would be someone who would help in the North and not antagonize the South.

"Also," said one leader who was in attendance, "it was pretty generally agreed that Nixon shouldn't have a man who would be going around making speeches on his own—a man who might take positions that would challenge or embarrass Mr. Nixon when he became President. That eliminated [New York Mayor John V] Lindsay, [Oregon Sen. Mark O.] Hatfield, and [Illinois Sen. Charles H.] Percy."

"In fact," this man said, "Lindsay, Hatfield, and Percy were never given serious consideration by Nixon in that final advisory session."

Many names considered

What happened next? From conversations with several of those who were in those decisionmaking sessions, it is possible to reconstruct what ensued.

"We added up all the pros and cons on a dozen possible candidates," said one senator who was in attendance. "When we got through, it was clear that Agnew had the fewest 'cons' against him."

In the end the search was focusing on this: a man

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Volpe
Almost made it

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Miami Beach

Dull, yes, but Richard M. Nixon's near-flawless management of the Republicans' 1968 convention has left his party confident, united, and with its options open.

A middle-road candidate on a middle-road platform is offering an alternative government to a deeply troubled middle class.

"The long dark night for America is about to end," Mr. Nixon told a cheering convention hall in his fighting acceptance speech.

Most of the mistakes that the Republican Party made four years ago in their divisive convention at San Francisco have been avoided here. Unsuccessful factions and candidates have been generally conciliated. Victory by Mr. Nixon was achieved with a minimum of rancor. Instead of the victorious Right spurning the defeated Left, the two wings have moved toward the center.

The party has adopted a more moderate tone on world affairs.

"To the leaders of the Communist world, we say: After an era of confrontation, the time has come for an era of negotiation," Mr. Nixon said.

This was a striking contrast in emphasis to the theme of the 1964 GOP platform that communism, "an atheistic imperialism," is "the supreme challenge."

Strategy becomes evident

Mr. Nixon said that his first priority in foreign affairs is to bring "an honorable end to the war in Vietnam." He did not say how.

He touched on American discontent with the cost of foreign aid.

"The time has come for other nations in the Free World to bear their fair share of the burden of defending freedom and keeping the peace," he declared.

On the domestic side Mr. Nixon — like other speakers all through the convention — stressed what is expected to be the central theme of the campaign: law and order.

Republican strategy seems clearly revealed here.

It is to exploit widespread discontent with the war in Vietnam, the turbulence of the cities, and many other current grievances.

At the same time, the relative unity of the Republicans will be contrasted with the deep division among

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Middle East looks anew at GOP

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Beirut, Lebanon

Richard M. Nixon's triumphal nomination as Republican candidate for the United States presidency has reopened a favorite Middle Eastern game.

Arabs and Israelis are trying to foresee possible effects of the presidential campaign and elections on United States Middle East policy.

In early comment, some Arab and Israeli news media subordinated their usual headlines about Mideast fighting and violence to the news of the Nixon nomination.

"Nixon scores one of the biggest comebacks in United States political history," headlined one Beirut afternoon paper.

Objections bypassed

Readers, radio listeners, and television viewers braced for a flood of speculation over what Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey or some other Democrat contender might try to do as president next year to calm the seething Middle East crisis.

At the risk of oversimplifying, Arabs in the past have generally tended to favor the Republican Party, while Israel preferred most Democratic candidates for the presidency.

This was mainly because former Democratic President Harry S. Truman supported Israel's creation and recognition in 1948. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, with whom Mr. Nixon served as vice-president, pressured Israel to withdraw from its 1956 conquests of Gaza and Sinai, despite the objections of American Zionists.

Both Arab and Israeli analysts now are puzzling over whether a new American administration, with the new Middle East advisers, will take a tougher line next January toward Israel's withdrawal from its conquests of June, 1967, than that of President Johnson.

Mr. Nixon, it is recalled here, is no newcomer to Middle East problems. In the eyes of both Arabs and Israelis, he was associated with ex-President Eisenhower's desire to be more evenhanded and less pro-Israel than Mr. Truman.

Doctrine explained

In a speech in Hershey, Pa., on Nov. 3, 1956, during the Suez war, Mr. Nixon praised United States opposition to the British-French-Israeli attack on Egypt as a "declaration of independence" from the policies of London and Paris.

Vice-President Nixon visited some countries in this area to explain the "Eisenhower doctrine" of aid to "any victim of aggression in the Middle East."

American policymakers interpreted this as meaning Communist aggression. But both the Arabs and Israelis were preoccupied only with what they considered the threat from each other, not from the Soviet Union.

In 1956 many Arab editors hailed reelection of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. Zionists had opposed it and distributed pamphlets in predominantly Jewish districts of New York City attacking Mr. Nixon for reportedly being friendly toward United Arab Republic President Nasser.

Newspaper charge recalled

Later, however, the Israeli press gave prominence to a letter written by Mr. Nixon after reelection to the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. Mr. Nixon criticized the refusal of the U.A.R. to allow Israeli ships to transit the Suez Canal and the Saudi Arabian Government's refusal to permit Jewish personnel to serve at the then United States Air Force base in Dhahran.

In the battle for the presidency in 1960 between Mr. Nixon and John F. Kennedy, Arab news media favored the victorious Mr. Kennedy despite traditional Arab dislike of the Democratic Party.

Some Israelis were pro-Kennedy, but one

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Southern GOP delegates are uncertain whether the Nixon-Agnew ticket can cut seriously Wallace strength in the South. They feel Nixon must carry most of the fight for Dixie votes.

Delegate survey: Page 15

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

August 10, 1968

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Paris sees pluses for Nixon

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The nomination of Richard M. Nixon as the Republican Party's presidential candidate has evoked mixed comment here.

In circles close to the government it seems welcome, partly because Mr. Nixon has said he would visit President de Gaulle. Mr. Nixon is seen here as recognizing France to be important in world affairs.

His announced plan to visit Moscow is, moreover, in line with Gaullist ideas for a large Soviet role in any general settlement of European problems.

The authoritative newspaper, Le Monde, which sometimes expresses views known to be held at the Elysée Palace, says Mr. Nixon "has always been on excellent terms ton." The paper added that Mr. Nixon "has with the French representative at Washing- his entrée to Paris."

This is not to say that President de Gaulle would accede to all Mr. Nixon's ideas. The general remains as firmly opposed as ever to British entry into the European Economic Community, while Mr. Nixon has urged a new effort toward building a European community including Britain.

Would Johnson run?

Some political commentators here see a danger to the Republican Party in Mr. Nixon's candidacy. They believe it might cause President Johnson to change his mind about running for reelection. Then, in case Mr. Johnson did run, they ask if Mr. Nixon could beat him.

The prospect of a campaign between Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey is regarded as uninspiring here in any case.

In the overall picture of the coming American election there is seen little prospect of a radical change in the official American attiltude toward Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon has a record of opposition to world communism which some Europeans deride as reflecting a "fixation" on the subject of communism. But he is also credited with a capacity to adjust to public opinion. Since this has moved toward a negotiated peace and away from hope of a military victory, some French comment says Mr. Nixon has also moved that way.

But most French people would expect him to be at least as determined on an American definition of what he calls "an honorable peace" as President Johnson or Mr. Humphrey would be. French opinion tends to favor an American withdrawal from Vietnam with a minimum of conditions.

Local problems primary

Mr. Nixon's view that American-French relations have been "needlessly endangered" strikes a sympathetic chord among French nationalists. But more objective comment points out that both President Kennedy and President Johnson did avoid a direct confrontation and did prevent American-French differences from breaking into an open quarrel.

In asking for a revival of the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Nixon wins lukewarm applause here. Gaullist policies have already forced that issue into the background so far as most French people are concerned. And the "May revolution" has given Frenchmen new problems closer home to think about.

To some French observers, who like Mr. Nixon's gestures toward Gaullist France, he nevertheless seems too much tied to the Eisenhower concept of domestic compromise and pacification.

These observers say that the United States needs someone to lead and to educate its people today instead of just to placate and consolidate various sections of opinion. They think Mr. Nixon's candidacy means a return to days already outlived.

But they point out that evaluations of a candidate rarely tell what kind of president he would be. The office changes the man, they agree, and often has evoked new or unexpected capacities after election.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Clam digger patrol

A United States hovercraft glides over the shallow waters of the Cau Hai lagoon to check whether the Vietnamese in the foreground is searching for clams or hiding explosives. The area, 60 miles south of the demilitarized zone, is a favorite infiltration point for the North Vietnamese.

Peace delay charged

French lend hope to Biafra

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

France's tacit recognition of the secessionist state in the Nigerian civil war is pumping fresh air into Biafra's collopsing political balloon.

Diplomatic circles in London also believe it's providing a serious threat to the peace talks in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

Said one informed British source, "Until the French move, the prospects for real peace talks were better than they had ever been."

What the French Cabinet's recent endorsement of Biafra's right to self-determination has achieved, it is argued, is to feed Biafra with hopes of assistance and so make it less amenable to compromise.

Arms ban averred

This is what possibly spurred the Biafran leader Col. Odemegwu Ojukwu to say in a tough and forceful speech that Biafra would never yield up its sovereignty. It revealed a new determination to tighten up on original Biafran demands which with subsequent peace talks have become somewhat diluted.

[In Paris, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Colonel Ojukwu's chief political adviser, said a nine-point peace plan proposed by the federal Nigerians at the Addis Ababa talks appeared to be out of the question, according to Reuters.]

More important to the Biafrans' own survival, the French move is giving Biafra a new lease on life at a time when militarily and economically it has reached a very critical state.

The possibility that France may assist Biafra by supplying arms either on loan or credit is not ruled out, even though French spokesmen say there is a ban on shipments of arms to both sides.

For federal Nigeria, the French support of Biafra is clearly disturbing, not only because it fears this will precipitate a diplomatic offensive among other countries to legalize Biafra's sovereignty, but because it also suspects France has vested economic interests in Biafra.

After months of unconfirmed reports, Nigeria's High Commissioner (ambassador) in London, Brigadier B. O. Ogundipe, now says there is "irrefutable documentary evidence" that Biafrans ceded full and exclusive concession rights to a French group to exploit the Eastern Region's oil, coal, uranium, columbite ore, tin, and gold, even though the federal government was the only competent authority to grant such concessions.

The high commissioner also contended that French interests, as distinct from the French Government, financed arms and ammunition for the Biafrans who also received military aircraft through French dealers.

Furthermore, he said, "It is difficult to believe that all these deals could have been negotiated without the acquiescence or at least the knowledge of the French Government which had officially placed an embargo on the sale of war materials to Nigeria." The French Government, however, has denied its involvement.

To a source very close to both the federal and Biafran leadership, the presence of two Gabonese in the Biafran peace delegation is seen as an attempt by French-speaking Africans to safeguard France's economic interests.

Though this argument cuts little ice in Whitehall and Commonwealth circles, it is but an indication of the increasoing attention paid to the real or imagined role France and its French-speaking allies in Africa are playing in this dispute.

Publicity opportunity

The presence of the Gabonese representatives in the Biafran delegation, to which the federal Nigerians objected, is not expected to endanger the peace talks.

The view in London is that for the moment it is to the advantage of both sides to keep talking. For Biafrans it primarily gives them an opportunity to publicize their cause.

On the other hand, the federal Nigerians are anxious to appear as conciliatory as possible and avoid any pertext that could disrupt the talks.

It is understood from a highly reliable source that the federal Nigerians, in response to Biafra's determination to continue the struggle, are concentrating on a substantial military buildup which will move into action as soon as the heavy rains cease.

Thus the strategy of the federal Nigerians is considered twofold.

First, to avoid any suggestion that it is not willing to discuss peace.

Secondly, to strike back hard, militarily speaking, when the rains stop if the Biafrans are determined to fight on.

Canadian mail strike settled, but labor issues are not

By Bruce Hutchison
Canadian special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the ending of Canada's three-week post office strike, the newly elected Trudeau government has solved its first crisis.

But it is not clear how these strike settlements will affect the inflated national economy.

After much hard bargaining, the government agreed to increase the postal workers' wages by about 7½ percent per year over a two-year period. It had hoped to hold the line at 6 percent as a maximum pattern for private industry.

The wage rates finally granted will increase the deficit of the Post Office Department this year from about $43.5 million to $60 million. Whether these losses will be paid out of general revenues or by an increase in postal rates has not been decided.

Soaring prices

In any case, the government does not regard its agreement with the strikers as a model for private industry to follow. The nation's productivity is not rising at anything like this rate and prices continue to rise far faster.

Apart from the strike's unknown financial and economic results, it has posed grave future problems in the whole public service. Last year Parliament offered the civil servants' various unions the choice of wage settlements by arbitration or the right to strike. Most of them chose arbitration. The postal workers rejected it.

But once they had actually struck they found themselves bargaining with the government under the threat of legislation to settle the strike. When no voluntary agreement had been reached by the week of Aug. 5, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau indicated that he would call Parliament into immediate session if necessary and force the strikers back to work.

After this warning, the union's negotiators accepted varying wage increases roughly a third or less of their original demands. But the recommendation was approved by the union on a very close vote and obviously did not satisfy the members.

Public concerned

Apparently it did not satisfy a large part of the nation. When Parliament meets in regular session next autumn it will have to reconsider the existing law and the right of government employees in any vital public service to disrupt it by a strike.

On the one hand, the public is asking whether it should be exposed to such emergencies. On the other, civil servants are asking what use the strike weapon is to them if it can be removed at any time by the intervention of Parliament.

While a mountain of accumulated mail began to move again and the immediate wage issues were settled, the larger issues of labor policy were not.

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The news — briefly

United States . . .

Miami Beach

Richard M. Nixon announced he had decided after all not to visit the Soviet Union before the election in November.

It was also announced that Ray Bliss of Ohio was reelected as national chairman and was voted a $10,000 a year pay increase to $40,000 at a GOP national committee meeting.

Meanwhile in Washington, Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts said he plans to campaign vigorously for the Republican national ticket of Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Police arrested 22 persons early Friday after a second night of vandalism in a predominantly Negro section near downtown Fort Wayne.

Waverly, Minn.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey was surprised by the Republicans' choice of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as Richard M. Nixon's running mate.

The Vice-President said the Agnew selection was a significant compromise in the Republican Party's wooing of the Southern forces.

And in Washington, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said the selection of Mr. Nixon "is a proper choice" for that party.

The Senator refused to comment on the selection of Governor Agnew. He did say, however, he did not consider the selection of Mr. Agnew revolutionary.

Washington

With settlement of Canada's postal strike, the United States lifted its embargo on first-class mail and parcel post for delivery across the border.

The embargo continues on most other mail to Canada, such as newspapers, magazines, and samples. Canada is continuing its own embargo on second- and third-class mail until the first class backlog is cleared up.

Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Wallace's third-party presidential campaign has completed the legal requirements for listing on the ballots of 37 states in November, his aides said.

Austin, Texas

Doctors have ordered further medical tests for President Johnson to assess the extent of an intestinal condition.

Mr. Johnson himself disclosed his ailment following a second series of examinations at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio. He said he would return to Brooke next week for more tests that will enable doctors to assess better the extent of his condition, known as diverticulosis.

International . . .

Munich, Germany

A Viscount plane owned by British Eagle Airlines crashed and burned near an autobahn 40 miles north of Munich Friday, killing all 57 persons on board. The plane was flying from London to Innsbruck, Austria.

Saigon

American river forces, fighting their way out of ambushes, accidentally sprayed a Mekong Delta village with automatic weapons fire, killing 16 South Vietnamese and wounding another 120, the U.S. Command announced.

U.S. headquarters said two American convoys, attacked Thursday on the Can Tho River, sent counterfire over the enemy positions and hit the village of Cai Rang.

In Saigon, at least 23 persons were injured in a new crop of Viet Cong terrorists' attacks, police said.

Prague

President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here Friday for a three-day visit regarded as a boost to Czechoslovakia's new liberal leaders after their month-long war of nerves with the Soviet Union.

Aden, Southern Yemen

The Southern Yemeni Government has crushed a two-week old armed rebellion in the mountains north of Aden near the country's border with Yemen, Information Minister Abdullah Ali Oqba announced.

The rebels' main stronghold at Saeed, capital of the former sheikhdom of Upper Aulaqi, 175 miles northeast of here, fell to government troops Friday, he said.

Salisbury, Rhodesia

A justice of Rhodesia's high court ruled for the first time that Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime is the legal government of Rhodesia.

In doing so, Justice Harold Davies went beyond a high court ruling six months ago that the Smith regime was the government in fact, but not legally. He handed down his ruling in holding that the government could try 32 African nationalists facing the death penalty.

Athens

The Army-backed government has de-ported three Army officers and seven civilians, including two former ministers and a speaker of Parliament, to various Aegean and Ionian Islands, a government spokesman said.

Buenos Aires

Carter L. Burgess, the new United States Ambassador, arrived Friday. The post of ambassador to Argentina has been vacant for nearly two years since Edwin Martin resigned.

News of Aug. 8 and 9 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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★GOP aim: Democrat divisions

Continued from Page 1

Democrats. Mr. Nixon evidently feels that this division may be widened still further.

Mr. Nixon's 45-minute acceptance speech was almost a shopping list of popular grievances that have appeared over the past five years.

Republican leaders widely believe that these grievances are so deep that they today have the best chance of victory since 1952. Some feel that it is not necessary at the moment to offer their own specific solutions for these problems. Mr. Nixon's own comments were mostly general.

On nationwide television he proved to be a fluent, effective, and, at times, eloquent speaker.

To those who remembered him in the 1960 campaign he seemed more confident and in command of his medium.

There was little in the speech that he has not said at one time or another in the campaign for nomination, with familiar phrases reappearing from as far back as the New Hampshire primary.

Mr. Nixon appeared to be holding his major fire till Democrats nominate their man at Chicago.

Republican choice of Mr. Nixon is believed to aid Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey get the nomination in his contest with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. Some Democrats had thought Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller the greater threat.

Emphasizing the middle-road theme, Mr. Nixon picked Maryland's Gov. Spiro T. Agnew for his running mate, to the surprise of almost everybody.

The strategy emphasized the acute desire for unity, and compromise.

Halfway between North, South

The big industrial states demanded a liberal, and the South urged a civil-rights conservative.

Mr. Nixon after 10-hours nonstop consultation with some 100 leaders and only one hour's sleep after his nomination, picked a Governor from a state halfway between the North and the South. Governor Agnew gets a friendly if not enthusiastic reception from most. An incipient convention revolt got nowhere.

However, Governor Agnew will probably not strengthen the Republicans' Negro vote. While supporting civil rights, he has taken an increasingly hard line in ordering police to shoot fleeing looters. He called it "inconceivable" that the federal government let Negroes use parkland in Washington for Resurrection City.

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina exercised something like veto power over the choice of a northern liberal for vice-president. He has been called "kingmaker" by some. He threw his 25-vote South Carolina delegation to Mr. Nixon at a critical time in the Nixon-Rockefeller nomination fight and influenced other Southern delegates. Without them Mr. Nixon's victory might have been impossible.

Senator Thurmond's role deepened the rift between Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller. As conventions go, however, the scars from this one seem relatively minor.

In retrospect, here are some of the big developments:

- The 1968 GOP convention saw the pragmatists take over from the ideologists.
- The party moved closer to the peace side on Vietnam.
- There was a tendency to put domestic issues ahead of foreign affairs.
- The 1968 convention also put into modern terms the party's traditional conservatism: suspicion of federal centralization and affinity to private enterprise to tackle urban problems.

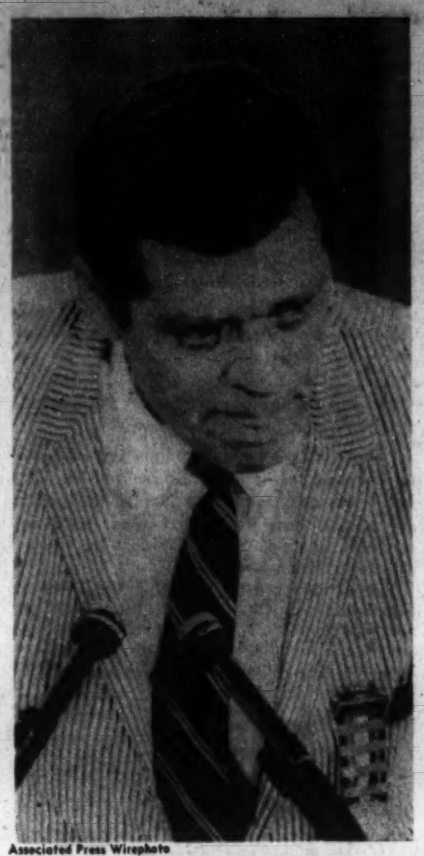
While the convention retained a high degree of party unity, some observers think the Republicans have their own "credibility gap."

Prominence of Southern segregationists like Senator Thurmond is not likely to increase Negro support in the big cities.

The GOP is doing a good job outlining problems but is rather vague so far, some argue, in proposing solutions.

And Democrats are likely to charge that Mr. Nixon has shifted position sharply both as to Vietnam and to communism.

Thus sides may be shaping up for the final debates of the campaign.



Associated Press Wirephoto

The revolt that failed

George Abbott, chairman of the Nevada delegation, nominated Michigan Gov. George Romney for vice-president at the Republican National Convention. But not many delegates agreed with him—his own delegation voted against him 11 to 1—and Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the choice of Richard M. Nixon, was picked.

Reporter's eye scans hoopla

Feet-wet look at convention tides

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

It would be sour grapes to say that television doesn't cover the political convention well. It does, superbly. The American people in their homes are impressively informed and entertained, in full color and almost incredible detail.

Likewise the writing press is doing its job better than at any time this correspondent can remember, accepting the challenge of television and taking the big dangerous plunge into analytical reporting.

But it still is a fresh experience to be here. The human eye is a wonderful instrument and can look wherever it will. The Rockefeller parade in the big hall was beyond the imagination of Hollywood. Each sign and standard had its own special size and shape and slogan, however designed and financed. It was a tumult of individualism in place of the usual dreary, standardized affair, and a delight to observe at first hand.

Hall jumping

The ear, likewise, can discriminate between sounds that are only a roar in a loudspeaker. Those sinewy youngsters in the Romney procession who poured out their wild drumbeats with constantly changing patterns of syncopation had the hall that was already carrying an intolerable burden of sounds simply jumping.

But these are only the obvious dividends of being present. No doubt they would depreciate with much repetition.

It was another kind of sensing process that stole the show for this correspondent: that of the rising and falling action of the political drama.

The best illustration is the last day of the convention, when there was a sickening collapse of the dramatic tension. Politicians and newsmen alike were aghast at the Agnew selection for vice-president, for reasons of surprise and political analysis that may or may not be borne out by the history books later.

Pressure lets go

It looked to most of them like the compounding of weakness with more weakness, burdening Mr. Nixon's tired image with political mediocrity instead of lifting it with someone who could bring youth and fire from the instant of Mr. Nixon's announcement of his choice, at high noon.

Down through the afternoon hours, anyone with a respectable set of antennae could feel the pressurized atmosphere let go.

Newsmen and politicians talked sardonically, angrily, helplessly, and the dark mood eddied and swirled and spread from group to group, feeding on itself. A conscientious newsman said he had written a warm dispatch about Nixon and now wished he could recall it.

A critic tartly said the choice was "so bad it was good." A party leader grimly confessed he had been kept misinformed by the candidate. A reporter walked into the lackluster session that evening and said it was a wake. The convention was lying in fragments.

Nominee takes hold

A sequence of meretricious events on the platform seemed to confirm it. And then Mr. Nixon came out for his big moment and picked up the pieces and put many of them back in place again. Newsmen and commentators, many of whom strongly differed with what the nominee was saying, fell silent as they watched the effort.

Their faces were a study. They saw the political force of the ideas he was invoking. It was apparent that this was a one-man convention and that the man was taking hold.

Now this is a subjective account of falling and rising dramatic tension with which others could easily disagree. To be physically present at a convention is an intensely personal experience in the midst of a mass phenomenon. However much reporters try to keep their feelings out of their stories, or to draw on them only with great care, they do still have feelings.

Direct personal judgments

The point here is that to watch Mr. Nixon alternate between an utterly grave face and quick smiles, as he came into a briefing room to announce the Agnew choice, and then to watch the response of the various newsmen on the convention floor when the drama ended that night, was an experience difficult to record in a few words and probably impossible to sense adequately from a distance, even with television. Men make intuitive personal judgments from direct evidence that cannot be fully conveyed.

There are other illustrations of what it means to be present here. Any politician or newsman with a degree of honesty will admit how much the troops, at such a staged event, do not know. We work with fragments, trying to piece them together. This reporter came up, on the evening before the balloting, just as one of the best-informed correspondents in the business was saying with a sigh and some asperity, "I have heard 6,000 rumors and they all cancel each other out!"

Probe raps aid program for Americas

By the Associated Press

Washington

A House Committee charges that sloppy bookkeeping and bad planning have hobbled the Alliance for Progress program of Latin-American aid.

A report by the House Committee on Government Operations said there is a feeling in Brazil — and possibly a dozen other countries — that "the lid would blow off" unless land reform is swift.

Yet a shortage of auditors — and the inability of American auditors to communicate with native subordinates — is permitting Agency for International Development (AID) funds to be frittered away unnoticed, the report said.

The report was prepared after a subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D) of California, toured Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela last January.

Brazil case cited

As an example of what it said shoddy auditing can do, the committee cited a program, started in 1963, to build 1,000 classrooms, four normal schools, three supervisory centers, 10 industrial workshops, and 10 medical-dental units in Piaui, northeast Brazil.

The report said that three years later the first audit of the project was made. Seventy percent of available money had already been spent, only 18 percent of the planned classrooms had even been started, and "most of the completed schools were already in need of maintenance," the report said. None of the industrial or medical centers had been started.

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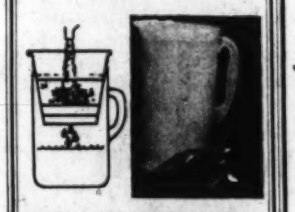

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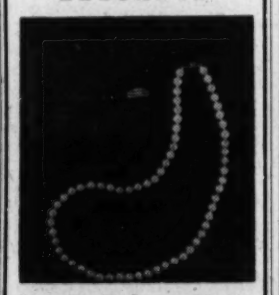

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Viet Reds count on uprising

This article, second of two on the military situation in Vietnam, discusses the war from the Communist viewpoint.

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The allied war machine here is fully alerted to the predicted Communist general offensive. But a study of Communist strategists' writings indicates that the allies could soon be facing also the "zero hour of insurrection."

The phrase is Truong Chinh's. North Vietnam's chief ideologist speaks with authority on insurrection: He played a leading role in the events of 1945 when the Vietnamese people seized power from the defeated Japanese Army.

These tactics of takeover are chronicled by him in a short study called "The August Revolution." The piece can be read as a blueprint for a Communist seizure of power as applicable now as it was in that other August 23 years ago.

"No one here has read Truong Chinh. The whole Tet offensive is spelled out in his book, [especially in his references to] lightning attacks into the cities. But, no one has read him."

This criticism of allied preparedness was voiced just after the Communist lunar new year offensive by a veteran journalist who had also covered the French Indochina war.

His words reflect the view of many observers here who believe the writings of such men as Truong Chinh and Mao Tse-tung provide a useful guide to probable future Communist strategy in Vietnam.

Mao's indelible stamp

Truong Chinh maps out the political strategy of Communist revolutionary warfare. But the great rhythms of military strategy are still best defined and articulated by Chairman Mao. He has left an indelible stamp on the military thinking of North Vietnamese strategists and tacticians.

Mao guerrilla-warfare principles are still the foundation of Communist military policies in South Vietnam. In general they involve the use of peasantry to wage warfare in the countryside as a means of encircling and finally defeating the urban centers.

Truong Chinh's political strategy outlined in "The August Revolution" is much closer to the Russian Communist putsch of 1917. His method requires inciting the urban working class to seize power in the cities.

These two components, Mao and Moscow, seem to be embodied in today's Communist appeal in the south: a call for the "general offensive and the general uprising."

From this dual strategy flows the Communists' split-level war in the south: a differentiation between the big-unit military formations and the imperceptible, yet omnipresent clandestine and quasi-military structures which are needed to ignite an uprising.

Chairman Mao's elucidation of revolutionary warfare provides a historical skeleton for he progress of the war in South Vietnam.

In 1960, the Viet Cong's homegrown guerrillas began fighting after four years of unarmed political subversion and agitation by Communist cadre. They continued on the strategic defensive until late 1963.

A military coup d'état by nationalist generals then overthrew President Ngo Dinh Diem and enabled the Communists to shift into the strategic offensive. Through 1963 and 1964, as the Vietnamese nationalist government and military situation continued to deteriorate with successive coups and counter-coups, the guerrillas, escalating into regular formations, smashed the government's strategic-hamlet program through most parts of the countryside.

By late 1964, the guerrilla movement had reached its final Phase 3 with positional warfare battles against elite government troops.

The came the buildup of American combat troops in 1965. The relative balance of forces shifted against the Communist guerrillas and regulars. The Communists again became the "inferior force" in relative terms of manpower and material. They again shifted to the strategic defensive—specifically to strategic retreat.

Taken from book?

In this posture of strategic retreat they prepared for the counteroffensive which was effected with worldwide impact during late January of this year. As the veteran journalist had lamented, Truong Chinh had explained the counteroffensive 20 years before with such precision that the Communist Tet thrust this year appeared to be simply copied from his manual. He wrote:

"Our troops concentrated rapidly and actively launch planned lightning attacks on the cities and the enemy positions to encircle and annihilate them. In brief, we throw all our forces throughout the country into the battle to crush the enemy completely and win back the whole of our territory. . . ."

The Tet counteroffensive did not succeed in the totality of seizing power by the use of military force. In fact, some military commanders here believe the Communists suffered a military defeat of great magnitude — although they effectively gained some political and psychological advantages as by-products of their military defeat.

Now the Communist main-force units have reverted to strategic retreat. And if Chairman Mao is accurate, they are again preparing for another counteroffensive.

At the same time, the Viet Cong — the lower stratum of the Communists' split-level war — are on the strategic offensive.

One overwhelmingly significant similarity exists between August, 1968, and Truong Chinh's August revolution of 1945. It relates to the formation of people's liberation committees in the villages and hamlets subject to Communist control or penetration. The Communists now boast 26 of these committees on the outskirts of Saigon itself.

On the other hand, one overwhelmingly significant difference exists between 1968 and 1945.

The 1945 insurrection was waged against the Japanese, who had been internationally defeated. Its purpose was simply to seize Japanese weapons and their remaining power so as to preclude a return of the French colonialists. The allies, however, are currently in the strongest defensive military position of the war. A single-tracked general uprising would mean a massacre of the Communists.

Keystone

Try this, madam

Gordon Patterson is not really showing this size 90 boot to a customer. He's merely preparing to apply its weekly coat of polish. When Gordon finishes the job, the boot will go back in the window of his father's shop in Bank Street, Carlisle, England.

World press reserved on Nixon nomination

By Reuters

World comment to the presidential nomination of Richard M. Nixon was generally reserved, if not unenthusiastic Friday.

In an English language broadcast to North America, Moscow radio news analyst Vladislav Kosyakov said, Mr. Nixon has renounced some of his former anti-Communist views but he has yet to present a constructive policy on the Vietnam war.

"There are two interconnected reasons for the switchover in Mr. Nixon's views. The first and most important is that the policy of blind, outright aggressive anticommunism has not stood the test of time," Mr. Kosyakov declared.

The second reason was that the international situation has changed, he said. "The socialist countries are gaining might and prestige. The mood of the American voters has changed, too, a fact which has long been apparent."

British lukewarm

But the commentator added that "there can be no talk of improving Soviet-American relations as long as the United States continues to interfere in Vietnam."

On the Vietnam problem Mr. Kosyakov: said: "Mr. Nixon has no constructive answer to this question."

British newspapers were lukewarm about the Nixon nomination although several added the hope that if he was elected Mr. Nixon would rise to the occasion and restore the American image in the world.

Japanese newspapers carried long news reports on Mr. Nixon's nomination. But in their commentaries the general attitude was that he won on political expertise rather than on any presidential qualities.

The influential national daily Asahi Shimbun called it a victory for his "election strategy" while another leading Japanese daily, Mainichi Shimbun, said it was evident that the Nixon nomination resulted from his contribution to his party.

Clear path forecast

The right-wing English-language Hong Kong Standard commented that 1968 could well be Mr. Nixon's year and added: "Perhaps Mr. Nixon may not be the best man for the job of president, and it might be that he lacks popular appeal abroad, but he is a man of high reputation, intelligent, and well-trained administratively. . . ."

The English-language Straits Times in Singapore forecast a clear path to the White House for Mr. Nixon and added that at the moment it did not appear that he would be blocked regardless of the Democratic convention nominee.

While most world news media carried reports and comments on the Nixon nomination the Kyodo News Service reported in Tokyo that Peking has remained silent on the event and the Chinese news outlets have not mentioned the American presidential race.

Average lightning measured

The average stroke of fork lightning measures 3¾ miles in length. It has a central section only half an inch in diameter, surrounded by a "corona envelope" with a diameter of 10 to 20 inches.

Czechs use 'secret weapon' in fighting psychological war

By the Associated Press

Prague

There is a secret weapon in Czechoslovakia's defense arsenal.

It has been in use for a long time and has proved highly effective again in the psychological war Prague's hostile allies unleashed against the Czech brand of communism.

The weapon's designation was coined in the 1920's when Jaroslav Hasek wrote his well-known classic "Good Soldier Schweik," about the fictitious Bohemian private who makes out in the Austrian Army in World War I.

Schweikism was forced during the centuries the Czech lands were controlled by Austria's House of Hapsburg or other foreign rulers. And the recent days of crisis have shown the weapon has not been blunted by 20 years of communism.

There is no precise blueprint for Schweikism. It comprises fortitude, pragmatism, a cool head, keen intelligence, and above all, deadpan humor.

The slow motion of Soviet "signal and marking units" which continued their withdrawal from Czechoslovakia more than a month after completing a Warsaw Pact staff exercise, drew this reported comment from a truck driver chatting with a Russian soldier:

"To tell you the truth, I am a bit worried about your combat readiness. If it takes you as long to move in as to move out, we apparently can't count on the help of our allies when the imperialists attack this country."

The Soviet maneuver troops in Czechoslovakia also figured in a Schweikish press cartoon showing endless Soviet tank columns and a dwarfish Czech shouting to them: "Welcome signal troops."

When neighboring East Germany warned that the new Communist regime would no longer be able to protect this country's borders, a Prague editorial expressed "sincere thanks" to the East Germans for pointing out the danger. Thanks were especially due, it added, because most of the border violators were citizens of East Germany—trying to escape to the West.

East German radio broadcasts, spreading some of the most militant propaganda against the new Czechoslovak regime, drew a simple answer from a Prague radio commentator.

Some of the first posters greeting Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev on his arrival for crucial top-level talks with Czech leaders were in Russian.

"That's your business," they said simply —but every one knew these were the words Mr. Brezhnev spoke last fall in turning down a request by Czechoslovak conservative Communists to help keep them in power.

When the Russians warned about the danger of closer commercial relations with the West, Czechoslovak newspapers published admiring accounts of an Italian car factory project deep in the Soviet Union.

Thai arsenal adds jets—and mules

By Reuters

Bangkok, Thailand

Thailand's armed forces, currently building up their strength with jet planes, tanks, and armored vehicles, are also recruiting mules, the slow but steady form of military transport used in Asia for centuries.

The mules may not take the place of helicopters in spotting the Communist guerrillas who are the Army's target in northern Thailand. But they can reach rough areas where even helicopters cannot land.

United States Army officers working with the Thais say mules have many advantages over the elephants and water buffaloes, the beasts of burden native to Thailand.

Some 140 mules, all bred in Thailand, are being trained as pack animals at animal breeding station No. 1 of the Thai Army at Kanchanaburi, near the Burman border.

Lt. Col. Robert Ryan of Fayetteville, N.C., staff veterinary officer of the U.S. military assistance command, and two American soldiers are helping run the first mule-training program there.

The program is also designed to train Thai soldiers and border-patrol police in handling mules.

Colonel Ryan expects the mules will prove valuable in military operations against guerrillas in the dense jungles and mountains of northern and northeastern Thailand.

Supply missions

Outlying villages, menaced by the guerrillas and inaccessible by road, can be reached by the Thai Army, police, and civic-action teams with mule trains of supplies.

Jungle patrols backed by pack mules carrying supplies will become more flexible and be able to remain in the rugged terrain for longer periods of time, according to Colonel Ryan.

The mules will give the troops greater firepower because they can carry heavy mortars and machine guns. They will also serve as stretcher-bearers.

The mules undergoing training at Kanchanaburi can carry more than 200 pounds of weight — more than water buffaloes—and can run faster.

They are less noisy and eat less than elephants, which used to be the mainstay of the Thai Army.

The United States authorities report that the mules trained at Kanchanaburi have progressed faster than expected in getting used to packs and saddles.

The mule-training program will be extended later to Chiang Mai in northern Thailand, where more than 100 mules have been collected for the purpose.

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Thurmond influence accented

Southerners ask questions about Agnew

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

They were three businessmen in two-button suits of dark blue, talking quietly as they waited for a dilatory elevator. Perspiration from yet another Georgia scorcher shone on their foreheads; politics stood out in their thinking.

Their views indicated some of the assets and liabilities, from the viewpoint of Southerners, that Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew initially brings to the Republican presidential ticket.

"Have you heard who Nixon chose as his vice-president?" Quizzed the best-informed man, shuffling his high-gloss cordovans impatiently. It was minutes after the choice had been announced.

"Who?"

"Spiro Agnew."

"Agnew," uncertainly repeated the shortest one, mopping his brow while other hot businessmen tramped past in the office building's lobby. "Who's he?"

[That's Governor Agnew's first and biggest problem in the South—he's unknown.]

"The Maryland Governor. Used to like Rockefeller but supported Nixon just before the voting."

"Pretty shrewd," interjected the third, like the others speaking in a drawl thick enough to carve. "Ought to help Nixon with the border states like Maryland, without hurting him in the North."

"After all, Maryland's half-Southern anyway. And it's got Baltimore, so he ought to know how to handle cities and keep law and order."

"There's a lot of farms on the eastern shore [of Maryland]," chimed in the short man, impatiently glancing twice at his watch. "So he ought to help us in farm states."

The three spoke warmly of Mr. Nixon, but didn't seem to know specifically very much about what his running mate stood for or had done. "I hear he's done right well as governor," was as close as anyone came.

Open housing supported

Once the Maryland Governor's views and action become generally known it may be that the Governor will appear a compromise candidate indeed to the dominantly conservative white electorate in which Southern Republican strength lies. He likely will be more appealing than an out-and-out big-city liberal, yet less so than a staunch conservative like Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

For instance, Governor Agnew has supported open housing, which is absolutely anathema to the white South. This alone would make good ammunition for presidential candidate George C. Wallace, already thought likely to cut heavily into the conservative vote and take most of the Deep South.

On the other side of the ledger the Maryland Governor was critical of his state's Negro leaders following last year's flare-up in Baltimore, a posture of which much of the South would approve.

"But there's one thing for sure," insisted one of the three businessmen. "Thurmond must have OK'd him, so I guess he's all right." The others nodded vigorous assent. Strom Thurmond, Republican Senator from South Carolina, is generally believed to have more influence among Southern Republicans than any other GOP leader.

Like their party leaders, the rank-and-file GOP in the South has been mightily concerned in recent days that Mr. Nixon would ignore the advice of Southern Republicans on vice-presidential matters.

These three men, all Republicans or GOP sympathizers, were prepared to go along with the choice of Mr. Agnew, of whom they personally knew little, as long as they thought Senator Thurmond, as a representative of the South, had approved the selection.

But had the advice of Southern Republican leaders been ignored, these three—and many like them—would initially have been much less accepting.

Columbia rules

By the Associated Press

New York

Columbia University administrators are studying a plan to give students a voice in writing and enforcing disciplinary regulations that would replace the procedures that have been a major irritant in campus unrest.

Herbert Deane, assistant provost for academic planning, said that under his plan, all-student courts would hear disciplinary cases such as those stemming from demonstrations. An appeals committee would consist of three students, three professors, and another professor chosen by students.

Mr. Deane also proposed that new disciplinary rules be written by a committee of eight students, eight professors, four deans, and a director of student affairs.

Currently, the university president, Grayson Kirk, is charged with all rule-making powers, and administrators carry out his regulations.

Mr. Deane revealed his plan after a campus meeting of some 250 persons, at which 10 speakers from nine organizations discussed restructuring the Ivy League university. Mr. Deane said his plan had the support of David B. Truman, the vice-president and provost of Columbia.

'Stepped on by elephant'

TV on the rostrum

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By Louise Sweeney

New York

As Richard M. Nixon's cavalcade of supporters swept jubilantly into the convention Monday night, a tight voice could be heard somewhere off camera.

"I've just been stepped on by an elephant, if it matters," reported Frank Mankiewicz on NBC.

By the time TV coverage of the Republican convention was over (about 33 hours for NBC's and CBS's gavel-to-gavel airing) there were plenty of viewers and participants who felt they'd been stepped on by an elephant. The convention was like some great gray lumbering creature, mashing anything in its path, trumpeting platitudes through the plastic jungle of Miami Beach.

And if you thought the shouting was over when Mr. Nixon was nominated on the first ballot, you were wrong. Hours after the Nixon victory speech the real Wednesday night winner was announced.

"Victory is ours!" said an NBC spokesman Thursday morning at 10:45. According to a national Arbitron rating, NBC had "won" the Wednesday night prime-time period, from 7:30 to 11 p.m., with its convention coverage. In the great mosaic of the network ratings this is just one interesting pattern, but the obsession with Miami Beach ratings is understandable when one realizes the networks are spending $23 million this year for the dubious pleasure of convention coverage.

What sticks in memory

They're also deploying massive TV troops —a total of 4,000 broadcasting badges was issued for the convention. But when the popularity ratings, the hardware battles about new gadgets, and the minuet of triple network interviews is over, what sticks like a thistle in memory is the illuminating spoken comment. It doesn't matter whether it illuminates with wit or wisdom.

"There's a hotel down here, Chet, that spends $2,000 a week for whipped cream," said David Brinkley, adding, "It's not really a place for poor people, Miami Beach." That put a special twist on the arrival of the delegates from the "51st state of hunger," the Poor People's representatives with their wagon and mules.

It was Ralph Abernathy, the leader of the 51st state, who was asked by a CBS reporter, "Why have you come to this splendid Hotel Fontainebleau?" and who answered simply, "Because we're splendid people."

CBS's Eric Sevareid, poet of current events, mourned one night that "there hasn't been a memorable phrase here all day." But that was before Sen. Everett Dirksen ambled up on the podium and intoned, "How cynical, how mocking, that slogan 'the Great Society,'" then followed it with a series of rhetorical brickbats at the administration.

Accusing lines

Mr. Sevareid was right, though, and his words applied to most of the convention. There was precious little that was memorable in the speechifying. Mayor John Lindsay's speech was one of the few exceptions, particularly those accusing lines about the war that "has paralyzed progress at home in pursuit of deadly folly abroad." But most of the convention itself was so relentlessly boring that even in color—for the first time —it often seemed like black and white.

One seething young exception to the bombast around him was 21-year-old Paul Walter Jr., the youngest delegate from Ohio. Mr. Walter on the GOP platform: "It's broad enough for Ho Chi Minh or General Franco to run on it. You could add some background music, have Senator Dirksen read it, and sell records. It's all a lot of glittering generalities, no specifics." NBC's John Chancellor, who'd found this jewel, broke in with, "Do you think it's relevant to what's happening in the country at this time?" Mr. Walter's answer: "No, frankly, I think it's a lot of guff."

Matters of color

With the convention heavy on platitudes, it was up to color TV to provide visual excitement. There was that aggressively orange convention-hall carpet clashing with the traditional red, white, and blue; the bright balloons that looked like jelly beans falling from the ceilings; the feathers of the Mummers' band; the coral-and-gold serapes of the California delegation; the blue batik jackets and flower leis of the Hawaii delegation, the big yellow sunflowers of Kansas.

But there wasn't much black. Only 2 percent of the delegates at the convention were black, a fact reportedly responsible for the racial rioting in nearby Miami Wednesday night. "We're resentful because the Republican convention is almost all lily-white," explained a black spokesman there to NBC's Bill Matney (one of the few black reporters on camera).

All three networks presented as interesting and diligent coverage of the convention as was possible under the circumstances. ABC with its 90-minute evening wrapup presented a kind of TV Reader's Digest of the convention day, highly spiced with the wit of William F. Buckley and Gore Vidal. While it missed Monday and Tuesday evening high points by cutting off at 11 p.m., ABC came back in Wednesday night at 1:30 for the balloting and stayed on till the bitter end.

CBS, with the comforting gray eminence of Walter Cronkite, performed ably. But it is perhaps too much to expect one anchor man to compete against a team (NBC) even with brilliant assists from Mr. Sevareid, Roger Mudd, and others. Political satirist Art Buchwald, though, just wasn't his funny self on TV.

The UFO look

NBC's Huntley-Brinkley team was unflaggingly interesting; David Brinkley's astringent wit is especially welcome during the tedium of convention excesses. And David Douglas Duncan's still portraits of the convention were superb.

One of the most diverting things about TV coverage of the convention was the UFO look of the floor correspondents. ABC and NBC both had headbands with antennas that gave them a faintly martian look. Their earphones were shaped like large plastic sink stoppers. NBC men generally carried their gear in black leather shoulder bags (except for Sander Vanocur, who had his in a khaki life-preserver arrangement). ABC men wore what looked like school-crossing guard belts above which dangled triple wires. CBS avoided the antennae, but its men wore what looked like inflatable tan transmission vests under their suits. Their earphones looked like electric razors. It is CBS which gets the "Victory is ours" prize for the most chic convention get-ups.

Agnew transition traced to GOP

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md.

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, has changed his political thinking over the years.

He switched from the Democrats to the GOP in post-World War II days. In the past six months, he has gone through a reevaluation period in which he changed from moderate to conservative, from Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to Richard M. Nixon, and from a position as an emphatic noncandidate to the second spot on the Republican ticket.

Governor Agnew has more than two years remaining of his four-year gubernatorial term. He swept past Democrat George P. Mahoney in 1966 by nearly 100,000 votes on a liberal platform that included an open-occupancy plank.

The liberal stance was not new to the son of a Greek immigrant whose father changed his name from Anagnostopoulos. It was during his administration as Baltimore County executive that the county became one of the first in the country to enact a law banning racial discrimination in public accommodations.

But Mr. Agnew's political posture changed slowly but radically in the last six months, although he told reporters shortly before leaving for Miami Beach, "I haven't changed."

"I'm standing still; it's just that others are moving more to the left," he said.

The switch became evident last April when the Governor rebuked Baltimore Negro leaders following riots touched off by the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

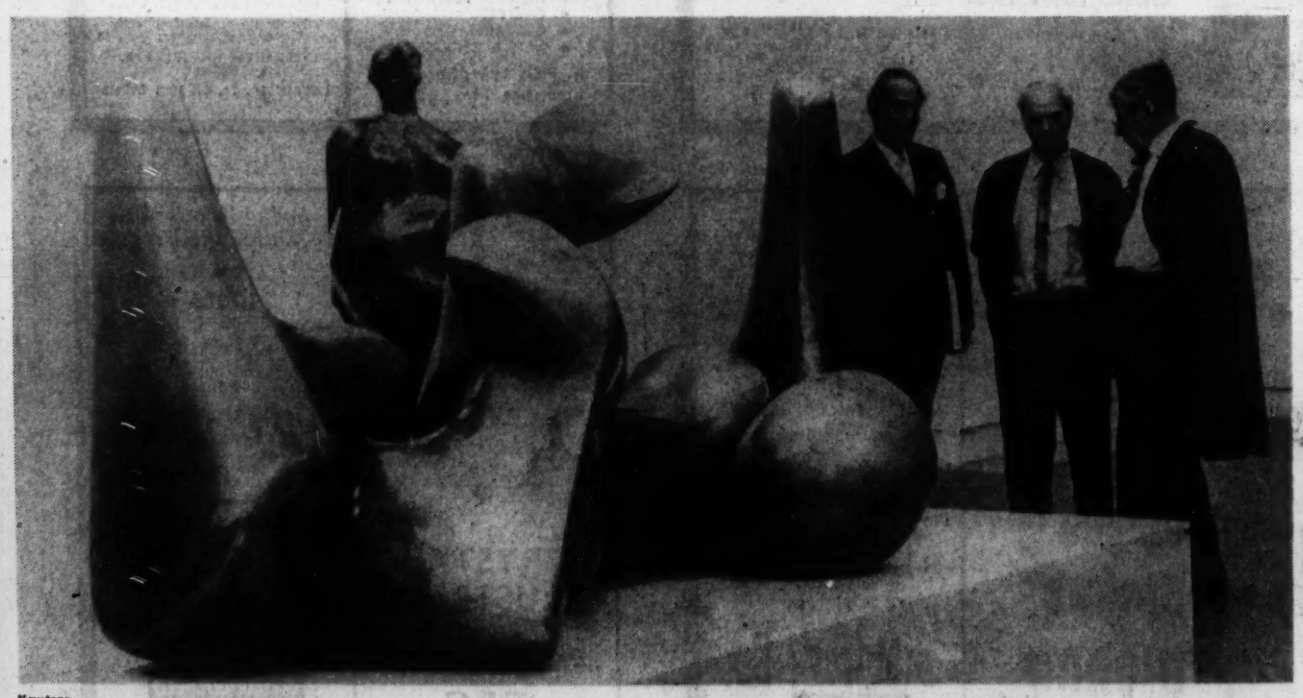
Mr. Agnew charged that they stood silent while outside militants fanned the flames of insurrection.

"The fiction that Negroes lack any opportunity in this country is dispelled by the status of those of you in this room," Governor Agnew told them.

Half of them stalked angrily from the meeting. All condemned the speech, but letters poured in by the thousands praising the Governor.

And just a week ago, at his last news conference before leaving for Miami Beach, he said that police should not hesitate to shoot looters who will not surrender.

"If the general public gets used to the idea that as long as you can out-leg a police officer you can get away scot free, the whole system of law and order will break down," he said.



Keystone

Art and artist

. . . are seen as Henry Moore (center) supervises the placing of his works in the current exhibition, said to be the largest ever assembled, at the Tate Gallery in London.

Rasputin and the Keystone Kops

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Rasputin Show" at the Arts Theater is presented by a company which calls itself the Brighton Combination. The Brighton Combination is a group of players who seem, so far as the information on the program goes, to come from Oxford and Cambridge rather than from the seaside resort which the Prince Regent made so famous a century and a half ago. Nevertheless, Brighton appears to be its headquarters, and it was there that "The Rasputin Show" was first performed.

It is a surprising exhibition, and not likely to please all tastes. But it has bursts of originality that ought not to go unremarked. It is a comic strip, widely burlesqued, Keystone Kops kind of commentary on the last years of the Russian czardom.

It has been criticized on the ground that it has no consistent political line, but this is scarcely just. Its thesis, such as it is, is simply that the czardom was intolerable, and the Soviets are worse.

Rasputin is himself a pantomime figure, with no pretense to naturalistic truth, yet John Grillo plays him with such outbursts of grotesque power that one finds oneself accepting him both as a disreputable pleasure-seeker and as a man with faculties beyond the ordinary.

The culmination of the play, and easily its most memorable scene, is the murder of Rasputin, by some of the nobles surrounding the Czar. This is a slow motion mime, and is marked by an inexorable spotlight that travels across the stage and fixes itself lethally between Rasputin's shoulder blades. It is remarkably effective, and a fitting climax to the evening.

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Aug. 19-24 WEST SIDE STORY

Strong believer in bat control

By Phil Elderkin
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

You won't find reserve outfielder Jose Tartabull of the Boston Red Sox on any stateside all-star teams.

He hasn't hit a home run since 1965. His macaroni body gets lost in a crowd of three. The 5ft. 11in. figure beside his name in the Red Sox roster presumes the reader knows Tartabull was measured sitting on a horse. His outfield throws to home plate are usually only as good as the arm of the relay man can make them.

But few fill-in ballplayers ever had a better July.

Pressed into service when center fielder Reggie Smith was injured, Jose batted .341. They do that kind of hitting these days occasionally in the National League, but not the American. Was the little Cuban surprised?

"The Red Sox play me every day, I think I hit .300 all right," Tartabull said. "I do it before with Kansas City."

Jose, who has also had some modest success as a pinch-hitter, protects the plate well. He is a strong believer in bat control—sliding his hands well up on the handle when he hits. Last year he struckout only 26 times in 115 games.

Ahead of everybody

"All this sitting around, though, it no good for ballplayer," Tartabull continued. "He get rusty. He lose his timing. He no play good. But even though I no play regular, I ready when they need me. I always ready.

"I play all winter—60-70 games in Cuba. When spring training come with Red Sox, I ahead of everybody else.

"People wonder why I don't hit home runs, I tell them why. I no got that kind of swing. I use short stroke. All the time I look for holes in defense. I hit down at the ball. I slap at the ball. I either hit line drive between outfielders or I hit high hoppers that infielder have to wait to come down. He get ball, I already across first base.

"You got to be ready to swing. The pitcher make mistake, you take advantage. But you no take advantage if you not ready.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Jose Tartabull
. . . hit .341 in July

Sometime you only get once chance. I'm lucky. I hit left-handed and I got speed. I don't have as far to run to first base as right-hand batter.

"That's why I like to lead-off for Red Sox. Nobody on base in front of me, I steal. I can't run whenever I want. Score has to be right and I have to get sign from bench. But all the time I study pitchers.

A shoulder watcher

"Some pitchers they deliver slow to plate. I go when their throwing shoulder begin to fall. I also watch feet and hands. They tell me things. I play every day, I steal 25 base a year easy.

"I don't mind sliding because I know how. They tell you—slide straight to bag. That okay if you got play beat. But if infielder already have ball and is careless, you slide to other side. Sometime umpire call you safe."

Tartabull, because of his speed, plays one of the shallowest outfields in the major leagues.

"I hate to have ball drop in front of me," Jose said. "It make me mad because I know it should be caught. If ball hit over my head, I got enough speed to go back and get it."

Tartabull's chances of ever cracking the Red Sox outfield on a regular basis are practically nil.

In left field he is battling Carl Yastrzemski, the American League's most-valuable player last year. In center, the opposition is Reggie Smith, one of the best young players in the majors. In right, Ken Harrelson has been hitting close to .300 all year, leads the Red Sox in home runs, and the entire AL in runs batted in.

'Just like Oliva'

Big-league clubs say little about such things right now, but Boston is not apt to protect Jose (now 30) in this year's expansion draft. The Red Sox simply have too many good young players in their farm system. Yet Tartabull's speed and hustle would be an asset to any team.

The rival player Jose seems to admire most is Minnesota's Tony Oliva. "He a good man to watch with bat because twice he get over 200 hits in single season," Tartabull said. "Oliva hit home runs, but he also look for holes in defense, just like I do. I think I learn things from him sometime."

But not even tough Tony can point to a .341 batting average for July.

SPORTS

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

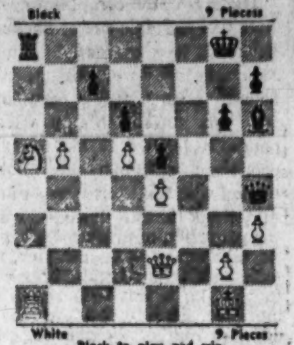
Problem No. 6038
By Leopold Szwedowski
Black — 13 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, II Duo Messe, 1960.)

Problem No. 6039
By Nils Van Dijk
Black — 10 Pieces

White — 14 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Problesembled, 1961.)

End-Game No. 1873
Black — 9 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Madrid-Solingen, 1968.)

Evans Tops Field

Larry Evans won the United States championship by drawing his final game. But his semifinal win from Anthony Saidy put him a full point ahead of Samuel Reshevsky and Robert Byrne who, like Evans, were undefeated.

Merrimac Grand Prix

A five-round Swiss, three rounds on Sept. 7 and two on Sept. 8, is to be held at Salem High School, Salem, N.H. This event, sponsored by the North Andover-Merrimac Chess Club, offers a guaranteed first prize of $750, with about $1,250 in other prizes, trophiess, and medals.

Further details may be secured from Allen J. Zambruski, 30 Brook Street, Lawrence, Mass. An active committee has worked hard to raise the necessary prize fund, which should attract a few big names. But the committee offers prizes for successful lesser players in various categories. A reserve section, for example, is open to those with rating less than 1,800.

Greater Peoria Open

One of the hundred-odd sectional tournaments played all over the United States was the Greater Peoria Open, a five-round Swiss played in April. The winner, with 4½-½, was Ross Sprague.

The game below shows a lack of opening knowledge on the part of the loser, who adopted an out-moded defense to the Ruy Lopez.

Ruy Lopez

Sprague White	Rossenfeld Black	Sprague White	Rosenfeld Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 P-QR4	Q-R3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-Kt5	Q-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	B-B4	18 P-B3	KtxB
4 O-O	Kt-B3	19 PxKt	O-O
5 P-B3	Q-K2	20 P-KB4	P-KB3
6 P-Q4	B-Kt3	21 Q-R5	P-QB4
7 B-Kt5	P-KR3	22 PxPep	Q-KKt2
8 B-KR4	P-KKt4	23 Q-Kt6	QxQ
9 B-Kt3	KtxKP	24 KtxQ	KR-K
10 R-K	P-Q4	25 Kt-R3	K-B2
11 KtxKP	B-Kt3	26 Kt-Kt5	QR-Q
12 BxKtch	PxB	27 P-B7	R-Q2
13 KtxQBP	Q-Q2	28 P-B5	BxP
14 Kt-K5	Q-Kt4	29 RxR	BxBP
15 P-QKt4	P-QR4	30 R-K7ch	Resigns

Ruy Triumphs Again

The Ruy Lopez has been well tried in master play for about a hundred years, and certain variations are not recommended in most books on the openings. This game, from Mar del Plata, 1968, was defended weekly by Black, who soon found himself in difficultiess. His 16th move brought disaster in a short time.

Ruy Lopez

Jonas White	Wade Black	Jonas White	Wade Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 P-B3	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-B	P-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	15 Kt-R2	Kt-B
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	16 P-B4	B-B3
5 BxKt	QPxB	17 B-Q2	Kt-K3
6 P-Q3	Kt-Q2	18 PxP	Kt-Q5
7 QKt-Q2	B-K2	19 R-B2	BxB
8 O-O	P-QB4	20 QxB	PxP
9 Kt-B4	B-B3	21 QR-KB	Q-K2
10 B-Q2	O-O	22 Q-B6	B-Q2
11 B-B3	R-K	23 P-B3	Kt-B3
12 P-QR4	P-KKt3	24 R-B7	Resigns

Solutions to Problems

No. 6036. Kt-B4
No. 6037. 1 Q-KB, R-Q3; 2 Q-B4ch
If 1 . . B-Q3; 2 KtxPch
If 1 . . R-Q4; 2 P-Q3ch
If 1 . . B-Q4; 2 QxPch
End-Game No. 1872. Black wins: 1 . . KtxBP; 2 BxKt, Kt-Kt4; BxKt, P-B6ch and P-B7 and 88 ! ! !

Art of heading goals revitalized

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seldom do all-star selections meet with unanimous approval. So, even though the North American Soccer League's all-stars were chosen by the circuit's 17 coaches, there were plenty of omissions about which the fans could gripe.

To many knowledgeable soccer buffs it seemed as if the second all-star team forward line, in particular, had been picked on past reputation or, at best, on potential. It certainly didn't reflect current form or statistics.

Both Carlos Metidieri of the Los Angeles Wolves and Henri Klein of the Vancouver Royals have scored more goals than the combined totals of Baltimore's Art Welch. Oakland's Mario Baesso, and Jorgen Christensen of Detroit. Yet the latter three got the coaches' nod.

The classic hustler

Metidieri's omission, perhaps, is more easily explained. The Little Mouse is a splendid snapper-up of half chances. But he's not the sort of forward to intimidate or outplay a speedy defenseman who is several inches taller than himself.

Klein, on the other hand, is a player who would have been an automatic choice for a forward berth a few years back. At 5ft. 11in. and 170 pounds, he's the classic hustler who knows where the goal is and makes his way there by the shortest possible route.

As Vancouver's captain, Johnny Green, expressed it: "Henri's like the old-fashioned English center forwards. He doesn't mess about. He's got a really powerful shot in either foot, but maybe 90 percent of his goals come in the air. He's as good as, or better than, anyone in this league at scoring goals with his head."

Henri Klein
. . . takes shortest route to goal

Actually Klein is a native of Luxembourg, who first played for his country in an international game against Belgium when he was only 16.

Although he played briefly with Reims, while Raymond Kopa was helping the French club reach the height of its success in the early 1960's, Klein has spent most of his career in Belgium. Vancouver signed him from RKFC Tirlemont, for whom he scored 25 goals in 29 games last season.

"I think that normally I could score two goals every game in this league," said the Royals' leading marksman. "So far this year, though, I've played over 80 games with no real rest, and there were three or four games recently when I wasn't in very good shape. But I still think I can score about 20 to 25 goals before the end of the season.

"I expect to score most of my goals with headers," Klein continued, "but until recently I wasn't getting enough centers in the right place. Now little Cheung Chi Wai understands what I want, but before he was crossing the ball from the wing over to the second post, and I don't like that.

Higher than crossbar

"All centers in the air should be on the first post and then it's easier to run onto the ball," he added. "With a running jump I can actually get one head higher than the crossbar. Then I just have to jump at the right moment and head the ball to a good place to score a goal."

Although the Chinese Chi Wai has made rapid progress, Vancouver still lacks two good wingers. So Klein particularly envies Pepe Fernandez, the San Diego center forward, who is flanked by Mihalj Mesaros and Alberto Baeza.

"They're both very fast wingers who can beat the fullback marking them and then go straight to the corner flag," Klein explained. "Then their centers come back to about the edge of the penalty area.

"You can see the ball very easily to head it when it comes back like that. But when the ball is crossed from a position parallel or behind you, then you have to turn your head even to be able to reach the ball."

World sports in brief

Olympics

Moscow

Soviet newspaper Evening Moscow reports a track meet to pick the Soviet Olympic team will be held starting next week in a Caucasus Mountain area with an average altitude of 1.18 miles.

Mexico City, where the Olympics are to be held this October, has an altitude of about 1.24 miles.

The Soviet Olympic-qualifying meet will be held in the area of Sevan Lake, Soviet Armenia. It is north of Iran, between the Black and Caspian seas.

The newspaper said more than 400 men and about 200 women athletes will compete in the finals, which are scheduled to begin Aug. 11 and end Aug. 23.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Darwin Bond, 16-year Kingsport, Tenn., speedster, ran a spectacular 47.6 quarter-mile in the second annual National Junior Olympics.

Bond's time was one of the most outstanding as 690 boys and girls, aged 11 to 17, competed in track and field, swimming, diving, gymnastics, and trampoline events.

Another outstanding mark was a leap of 24 ft., 8½ in. by Thomas Spencer of Los Angeles in winning the senior boys jump. Still another standout time was recorded by Jerome Howe, Council Bluffs, Iowa, with 4:09.6 in the mile run.

Tennis

Southampton, N.Y.

John Brown, a vacationing Australian schoolteacher, upset fifth-seeded Ramanathan Krishnan of India, once considered among the world's best amateurs, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, in the 79th Meadow Club Invitation Grass Court Tournament.

Brookline, Mass.

The United States Davis Cup squad's doubles pairings were announced for the 88th National Tennis Championships Aug. 16-25 at Longwood.

Named as partners were Charlie Pasarell and Clark Graebner; Arthur Ashe and Cliff Richey; Stan Smith and Bob Lutz, and Jim Osborne and Jim McManus.

Baseball

Los Angeles

Owner Walter O'Malley of the Los Angeles Dodgers said Manager Walt Alston will be back with the club next season, spiking rumors that the club, currently in ninth place, would have a new field leader for 1969.

"It never has been our policy of blaming the manager for disappointments on the field," O'Malley said. "It's up to the front office to give Alston the material. He has demonstrated that he wins pennants and world championships when we give him the players."

Skiing

Thredbo, Australia

Austrian Harald Rofner won the combined Australian Alpine Championship.

Londoners view Atlantic gap of Republicans

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

If European-American relations are important to them—and surely they must be—one of the most urgent priorities for Richard M. Nixon and his surprise new running mate, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, will be to throw a bridge across the Atlantic.

By now, after all that has happened and been said, a "credibility gap" exists about as wide as the ocean.

Here is the informative evidence—a number of British press comments on the selection of Mr. Nixon and Governor Agnew to run for president and vice-president:

Joe Rogaly, United States editor of Britain's prestigious Financial Times:

"This week the Right and the South extracted a commitment from Mr. Nixon to nominate a vice-president suitable to them. He could, of course, have reneged today . . . but that would have revealed him to his enemies as the untrustworthy dealer of old.

"Thus his nomination has been won in a manner that may have cost him the election (unless, perhaps, Mr. Agnew brings his old liberal clothes out of his attic, which is unlikely), and in his week of triumph Mr. Nixon may have sown the seeds of his own last great political disaster."

Tony Delano's headline in the multimillion-circulation tabloid Daily Mirror:

"It looks once more as if the party of Lincoln is prepared to lose with Nixon because it could not bear the thought of winning with Rockefeller."

Louis Heren in The (London) Times:

"Pragmatist is a much-misused word here and could be applied to the days when his [Mr. Nixon's] behavior was hardly consistent with his professed Quaker ideals. There are Americans who feel he has not changed. . . .

"Others disagree and think that he will make an adequate president. There is no way of knowing until after the election, and we may not know then. With such doubts still troubling men's minds, the two-time loser may score the hat trick."

(A hat trick in cricket is three outs from three consecutive deliveries.)

Editorial in the Guardian, the noted liberal-radical paper:

"The racial crisis in the United States is so severe now that only a ruthless overhaul of white attitudes, and the outpouring of billions of dollars, will make any impact, and even this turnabout in policies will have to be sustained for many years. Mr. Nixon does not yet look like a man who can lead the nation into providing either the money or the willpower."

Alistair Cooke, The Guardian's most able chief American correspondent:

"It is quite possible that it will be Humphrey who, through the campaign, will sound like a spouting old New Dealer, a B-film LBJ stand-in; and that Nixon will sound not so much like a new Nixon as a new man.

"On the other hand the Republicans have an incurable itch for suicide. And it could transpire, in the November results, that once again their instinct was infallible."

David English, associate editor of the Daily Express:

"It's not so much the man who depresses me — because, frankly, he's much more pleasant than people think—it's the mentality behind him. . . .

"All I know is that the America which I have liked and admired all my life is a very different country. . . .

"The confidence is ebbing, the sense of purpose confused. It [America] is dismayed, disgruntled, and disorientated."

★Middle East looks anew at Republican foreign policy

Continued from Page 1

Israeli right-wing newspaper charged on Sept. 9, 1960, that Senator Kennedy's father had been anti-Jewish and wondered whether such sentiments had been passed on to the Senator.

Most Arabs feel that President Kennedy was making far more progress toward Mideastern peace than any other American chief executive when he was murdered in November, 1963. He maintained a personal correspondence with former Israeli Premier David Ben Gurion and Arab statesmen.

President Kennedy informed President Nasser in advance of the facts and reasons of such moves as the United States sale of Hawk antiaircraft missiles to Israel in 1962. Arab leaders privately showed appreciation for this and for the efforts of some Kennedy advisers to persuade Israel to accept moral responsibility for the plight of Palestinian Arab refugees.

Mr. Nixon, back in private life after Lyndon Johnson's election as president in 1964, made few public statements noted in the Middle East during the deterioration of United States-Arab relations that preceded and followed the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Past luster dulled?

Mr. Nixon's recent demands that Israel's defense and preservation continue to be part of United States foreign policy, and the corresponding plank in the Republican Party platform, drew no more attention here than equally enthusiastic pro-Israel statements by Mr. Humphrey and other Democratic contenders.

However, they have dulled Mr. Nixon's past luster here as a possible advocate of more sympathy for the Arab cause.

The campaign statements are largely ignored by sophisticated Arab opinion leaders who believe that other factors such as the next president's choice of advisers and United States-Soviet relations, will determine Washington's future Middle East policies.

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'Of making many books'

There is much complaint nowadays that the world is being flooded with books. It is a reasonable complaint, as every reviewer will agree. The solemn critic, sitting capsulated in his ivory tower, able to select and ponder at leisure, thanks to favorable economic circumstances not connected with the literary task in hand, may think that all this outcry against the profusion of print is exaggerated. As he returns to his classics, for reassessing their singularities and authority, he is not bothered with the increase, hour by hour, of the thunder and roar of the printing presses and the binding machines. He lives in a neatly reconstructed medieval world of sciolists, and his aesthetics are almost those of the black-letter age. I am thinking of the more commercial production of books: books for the million by the million, which we see on the railway bookstalls and sometimes even in the multiple stores; the books advertised in the daily newspapers and the weekly magazines, all of them proclaimed, trumpeted, by the publishers to be masterpieces, the last word on the subject with which they deal.

* * *

Somewhere or other, between these two extremes, lies the true relationship between mankind and his books. That is a more private province, for there is one factor which is irreducible in this matter. Whatever advances are made in community life, with its amplified get-together by means of swift transport, telephone, radio, television, and even more subtly scientific and technological machinery, there remains the fact that a book is something to be enjoyed in privacy, in solitude preferably. I believe that may be its salvation in the long run. I know that there are social philosophers, some of them authors dependent for a living, and certainly for self-expression, on the survival of books, who prophesy that by the end of another half-century, books will be obsolete, incommunicado in locked libraries, because the printed word will be no longer necessary. The human eye and ear will be more readily approached and apprised by tape records and films, infinitesimal in size and thus easy to transport, yet capable of being largely magnified to suit the individual or the congregation.

It is a formidable forecast, at least to the book-lover, that old-fashioned relic of the culture which hitherto has been sustained, and communicated, by means of written or printed words on paper. The method has been in use for a long time. The title of my soliloquy is a quotation from the protest by the over-sophisticated King Solomon: "of making many books there is no end." What sort of books was he referring to? And could there possibly have been so many of them, when their making involved brick or papyrus, both bulky and not quickly inscribed, nor economically stored? I should think that until printing became an almost wholly mechanical process by means of the Linotype and Monotype monsters, the making of a book was a slow, laborious process that prohibited over-production.

* * *

That hand-setting of books remained the only method, since Gutenberg first experimented with the making of type in mid-fifteenth century, in Strassbourg. Not until the latter part of the nineteenth century was the swift machine-setting of type introduced; the beginning of the flood. We are so conditioned to that flood that the book, as a symbol of knowledge and enjoyment, no longer enters the consciousness of people, especially the younger generations whose minds are fed by radio and television. But until within the past century at least, books have had an almost esoteric aura about them. They were comparatively rare. They were collected, treasured, by a minority of people, either individuals or learned institutions. They were bound in buckram or tooled leather, and lingered over, purely as material objects for reverence, as we treat precious musical instruments. Elders amongst us still have that attitude toward the book. I say *the* book, as though it were still the only doorway to knowledge and the most intimate of entertainments, that of reading.

Only the other day, the actor-author and bibliophile, Robert Speaight, took me into his study after dinner and put into my hands a folio first edition of "Mr. Dryden's" Poems. It was embellished with superb copperplate engravings. Then he followed this with a fine edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost" printed in the mid-eighteenth century: copious, massive, the block of each page indented by the hand-press after the setting of the type, so that every page had the quality of an engraving. My hand trembled, as it did once when the sea-stained notebook found in the poet Shelley's pocket was shown to me by the scholar Roger Ingpen, who allowed me to hold it for a moment, after he had first locked the door of the room.

That attitude toward books must have been the common one amongst our kind in the days before Gutenberg began the wider dissemination. A book, written by hand, in the Middle Ages when a "clerk" meant a man set apart, usually in a cloister, endowed almost with the magician's equipment, was something to be kept under lock and key. We have heard of "chained Bibles." A whole history, or at least many chapters of history, may be contained in that phrase.

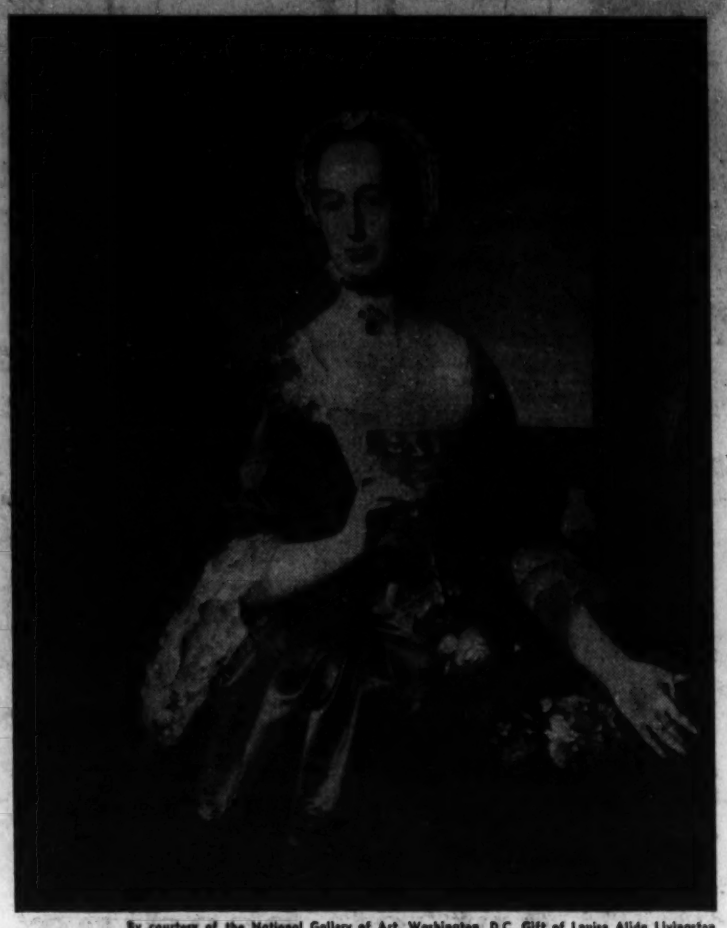
I recall those early, picturesque stages of the story of books because for me a book still has that sacrosanct aura about it. I could not destroy a book. Many are the worthless collections of verse sent me by amateurs. I have no room for them, but I do not know what to do with them. They lie about the house for months, until I foist them off on unsuspecting friends. It is a professional idiosyncrasy, some people may say. But I would compare it to the distress I feel about throwing away stale bread. Somehow, there is an irreligious touch, almost of blasphemy, in that act. So there is in the burning of books. Tyrants, or passion-maddened mobs, are in the habit of doing that.

* * *

I have been thinking of this matter after reading a new collection of poems by Robert Graves. For over fifty years his verse has given me delight, and he is still producing, in a marriage of scholarship and spiritual eagerness, his consummate lyrics. With his new book in my hand, I have been reminded of the authority of the art of letters, exemplified in the perfection of this writer's art. I feel so strongly about this survival, that I must end my essay with a verse, rather than a prose paragraph. Here then, is my concept of what a book can be worth:

I like a book that I can read
A second time, and then,
Later, for a third. That indeed
Is more than reading. It is living
Precariously with beauty;
Not only taking, but giving,
Risking all between those covers,
Passionately, not as duty,
Those words and I desperate
lovers.

RICHARD CHURCH



By courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Gift of Louise Alida Livingston

"MRS. METCALF BOWLER": *Oil by John Singleton Copley*

A portrait from the pre-Revolutionary period, by John Singleton Copley, has been given to the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., by a direct descendant of the subject. Bequeathed by Miss Louise Alida Livingston of New York, it is a three-quarter-length painting of Mrs. Metcalf Bowler, wife of a Rhode Island Superior Court Justice, and the late Miss Livingston's great-great-grandmother.

"Mrs. Metcalf Bowler" is the 10th Copley to enter the National Gallery's collection. Its date is c. 1763.

John Singleton Copley (1738-1815) left America when he was 36. His work there had already established him as an American painter without peer until the rise of Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins. Largely self-taught, he prospered in the turbulent Colonial era, managing to keep politics apart from the business of painting. For example, Copley is known to have executed a portrait of the American patriot Samuel Adams almost immediately after finishing one of Thomas Gage, the same Royal Governor who later arrested Adams and sent British militia to Lexington and Concord.

Mrs. Bowler, wearing a lustrous satin gown of azure blue, is posed on a balustraded balcony whose opening is draped with a russet-red portiere. Green foliage is suggested on the left just beyond a classic column. Bonnet, lace and bows are all white, and the garland of flowers is white sparked with rosy red.

Mrs. Bowler, born Anne Fairchild in 1732, was the daughter of a Rhode Island merchant. She married her father's business associate in Newport in 1750. The Bowlers and their eleven children lived in a town house in Newport and a farm at Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Copley is believed to have painted at least two other Bowler portraits, an earlier picture of Mrs. Bowler, about 1758, and a lost portrait of her husband.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Only fifty million?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was some years ago, and the Baltica had just docked at Leningrad. The party of English passengers watched the Russian Reception Committee as they waited with beaming faces and flowers.

One woman passenger said to another, "I suppose you have many friends here?"

"I have fifty million friends here," was the other woman's emphatic reply.

The author was standing next to them. What a wonderful thought! she said to herself. But why only fifty million? And what of the other millions in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Americas? Should not they, too, be counted our friends?

* * *

As a student of Christian Science she knew that there is a basis in fact for this attitude. She thought of the words of Christ Jesus (Luke 11:2), "When ye pray, say, Our Father. . . ." And Jesus also declared (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." Thus she reasoned that all people are in reality brothers and sisters, children of God.

Christian Science reveals that the holy, heavenly Father is divine Love, or Mind, and that Mind's children are ideas, loving, perfect ideas. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 266), "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

* * *

We *can* love the world's millions as God's perfect children, His spiritual ideas. No, we are not asked to love what appears to be bad men, women, or children. What we must learn to do, according to Christian Science, is separate the true man from the false appearance of man as a material mortal and then love this perfect, spiritual idea. And how busy we shall be constantly separating in our own thought the two, constantly seeing the real self of all men!

Sometimes it seems easier to do this in the case of people in far-off lands than of those at home. What about the next-door neighbor who is of a different political persuasion or of a different color? What of the woman we meet on the bus or the teen-agers who serve us in the local store? Yes, we can steadfastly see all these individuals in their true selves, as Love's perfect, loving ideas. We can quickly deny any evidence to the contrary as no part of God's man.

Such dedicated, prayerful work is marvelously rewarding. We find the perfect man appearing to us and in us. We find ourselves and others acting lovingly, expressing more and more of divine Love. And so we help to heal the world.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Schoolroom

Hurrying beside my long-legged father,
Gulping in my breath, I almost ran,
But left behind me every book and bother
That being with him ended. Fun began
When he said, "Sonny, come along with me."
I didn't ask him where but up and went,
Hill-high, dale-down, to see what we could see.
He hoped I'd turn out right intelligent.

How that could be I had no way to know.
It was his favorite word, and yet he never
Seemed like the teachers at my school, although
Once he did tell me, "You can be book-clever,
But outdoors is the place a man gets wise.
Like still produces like. Here you can be
Clear as a brook is, constant as the skies,
Fruitful as fields, and patient as the sea."

How long ago! Yet nature is still reminder
Of my best teacher, and none more wise or kinder.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

August

Now, in the unmeasured interval
Between the moment the bumblebee lightly descends
And his departure, sated, from the blue bachelor's button,
August whirls through the yard, a foamy current,
Taking me beyond the count of shadows,
Floating me like a rainbowed bubble
On a wave which runs forever.

And in the cup of blue translucent petals
The bee, forever, drinks.

DOROTHY LEISER

from a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines:

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MM-48

Cinquant millions seulement ?

[*This is a French translation of "Only fifty million?" appearing on this page*]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

C'était il y a quelques années. Le paquebot *Baltica* venait d'aborder à Léningrad. Le groupe de passagers anglais observait le Comité de réception russe dont les membres étaient venus les accueillir le visage radieux et des fleurs à la main.

Une des passagères dit à sa voisine : « Je pense que vous avez beaucoup d'amis ici ? »

« J'en ai cinquante millions ici », répondit l'autre passagère d'un ton décidé.

L'auteur se trouvait à côté d'elles. Quelle pensée magnifique ! se dit-elle. Mais pourquoi cinquante millions seulement ? Et les autres millions en Europe, en Afrique, en Asie, en Australie et en Amérique ? Ne sont-ils pas aussi parmi nos amis ?

* * *

Etant une étudiante de la Science Chrétienne*, elle savait que cette façon de penser avait en fait une base. Elle pensa aux paroles de Christ Jésus : « Voici donc comment vous devez prier : Notre Père... » (Matthieu 6:9.) Et Jésus déclara aussi (Matthieu 23:9) : « N'appelez personne sur la terre votre père ; car un seul est votre Père, celui qui est dans les cieux. » Elle en déduisit donc que tous les peuples sont en réalité frères et sœurs, enfants de Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne révèle que le Père saint, le Père céleste est l'Amour divin, ou l'Entendement, et que les enfants de l'Entendement sont des idées, des idées pleines d'amour et parfaites. Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 266) : « L'Amour universel est la voie divine dans la Science Chrétienne. »

* * *

Nous *pouvons* aimer les millions de personnes qui peuplent le monde quand nous les considérons comme enfants parfaits de Dieu, Ses idées spirituelles. Non, il ne nous est pas demandé d'aimer ce qui semble être des hommes, des femmes et des enfants mauvais. Ce que nous devons apprendre, d'après la Science Chrétienne, c'est à séparer l'homme réel de la fausse apparence de l'homme en tant que mortel matériel et ensuite aimer cette idée parfaite, spirituelle. Faire ce travail de séparation constamment dans sa propre pensée, voir continuellement le vrai moi de chacun, cela ne nous laisse certainement pas inoccupés !

Il semble parfois plus facile de penser de cette façon au sujet de ceux qui habitent des contrées lointaines, plutôt que ceux qui sont plus près de nous. Par exemple, le voisin d'à-côté qui a des vues politiques différentes ou dont la peau a une autre couleur que la nôtre ? La personne que nous rencontrons toujours dans l'autobus ou les jeunes qui nous servent dans le magasin du quartier ? Oui, nous pouvons discerner l'identité véritable de ces personnes, les voir en tant qu'idées de l'Amour, parfaites et aimantes. Nous pouvons nier promptement toute évidence du contraire comme ne faisant aucunement partie de l'homme de Dieu.

Un travail si consacré, basé sur la prière, est magnifiquement récompensé. Nous voyons l'homme parfait se révéler à nous et en nous. Nos actions et celles des autres sont empreintes de bonté et nous exprimons l'Amour divin de plus en plus. Nous aidons ainsi à la guérison du monde.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 340) : « Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations ; constitue la fraternité des hommes ; met fin aux guerres ; accomplit ces paroles de l'Ecriture : "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même ;" annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et chrétienne, — tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux ; établit l'égalité des sexes ; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit. »

*Christian Science : prononcer 'kristienn 'salenss.

La traduction française du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Cleu W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Nur fünfzig Millionen?

[*This is a German translation of "Only fifty million?" appearing on this page*]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Es ist nun schon einige Jahre her, daß die „Baltica" im Hafen von Leningrad angelegt hatte. Eine Gruppe englischer Passagiere sah zum russischen Empfangskomitee hinüber, das mit strahlenden Gesichtern und mit Blumen wartete.

Eine der Frauen sagte zu einer anderen: „Sie haben wohl viele Freunde hier?"

„Ja, ich habe hier fünfzig Millionen Freunde", war die nachdrückliche Antwort.

Die Verfasserin stand neben ihnen. Was für ein wunderbarer Gedanke! sagte sie zu sich selbst. Aber warum nur fünfzig Millionen? Warum nicht auch die anderen Millionen in Europa, Afrika, Asien, Australien und Amerika? Sollten wir nicht auch sie zu unseren Freunden zählen?

* * *

Als Christliche Wissenschafterin wußte sie, daß sich diese Einstellung auf Tatsachen gründet. Sie dachte an Christi Jesu Worte (Lukas 11:2): „Wenn ihr betet, so sprecht: Unser Vater. . ." Und Jesus erklärte ferner (Matthäus 23:9): „Ihr sollt niemand euren Vater heißen auf Erden; denn *einer* ist euer Vater, der im Himmel ist." Sie folgerte also, daß alle Menschen in Wirklichkeit Brüder und Schwestern, Kinder Gottes sind.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* enthüllt, daß der heilige, himmlische Vater göttliche Liebe, göttliches Gemüt, ist und daß die Kinder des Gemüts Ideen sind, liebevolle, vollkommene Ideen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Buch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 266): „Allumfassende Liebe ist der göttliche Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft."

* * *

Wir *können* die Millionen Menschen in der Welt als Gottes vollkommene Kinder, als Seine geistigen Ideen lieben. Nein, es wird nicht von uns verlangt, diejenigen zu lieben, die dem Anschein nach böse Männer, Frauen und Kinder sind. Was wir jedoch in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen müssen, ist, den wahren Menschen von dem zu trennen, was ein materieller Sterblicher zu sein scheint, und dann müssen wir diese vollkommene, geistige Idee lieben lernen. Und wie sehr werden wir damit beschäftigt sein, in unserem Denken die beiden ständig voneinander zu trennen und ständig das wirkliche Selbst aller Menschen zu sehen!

Manchmal scheint das leichter zu sein mit Menschen in fernen Ländern als mit Menschen bei uns zu Hause. Wie denken wir zum Beispiel über unseren Nachbarn, der andere politische Anschauungen oder eine andere Hautfarbe hat? Wie denken wir über die Frau, die wir im Bus kennenlernen, oder die Teenager, die uns im nächsten Laden bedienen? Ja, sie alle können wir beständig in ihrer wahren Selbstheit sehen, als vollkommene, liebevolle Ideen der Liebe. Wir können sofort jeglichen gegenteiligen Augenschein als nicht zu dem von Gott geschaffenen Menschen gehörend verneinen.

Eine solche unermüdliche, gebetvolle Arbeit ist wunderbar befriedigend. Wir stellen fest, daß wir den vollkommenen Menschen in uns und in anderen sehen. Wir stellen fest, daß wir und andere liebevoll handeln und immer mehr von der göttlichen Liebe zum Ausdruck bringen. Und damit helfen wir, die Welt zu heilen.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 340): „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei — alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte."

*Christian Science: sprich: kr'istjen s'ajens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Cleu W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, August 10, 1968

Notting Hill Community Workshop is a highly professional organization dedicated to easing the lot of some 68,000 people crammed into 1½ square miles of decaying mid-Victorian terrace houses in West London. On the success of its efforts partly depends the peace of a neighborhood where racial violence simmers just below the boiling point.

By John Parrott

'The writing is literally on the wall'

Slums smolder in London

By John Simpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

NOTTING HILL IS ARGUABLY LONdon's worst slum. Its 1½ square miles of decaying mid-Victorian terrace houses in West London hold a population of 68,000. More than half are immigrants, most of them from the West Indies.

Racial violence flared in the area in 1958. And local community workers forecast more riots within five years. Spray-painted slogans deface walls: "Dynamite is Freedom" . . . "Revolution Flames Ecstasy."

Immigrants have crowded into Notting Hill. Some come to join families or friends. Others find discrimination keeps them from moving in elsewhere. For whatever reason they come, they pay a price for it.

"Color tax" people call it. Rents are among the highest in London—one room costs between £4 10 shillings and £8 a week ($10.80 and $19.20)—though half the households have no bath.

Ninety percent of the dwellings fall below the legal minimum standards. West Indians have the local reputation of being the worst landlords; but shady property companies operate as well.

Many private individuals have been drawn into the search for solutions. And a number of charitable organizations have bought property there. But these efforts can only ease the situation; few believe they can cure it.

Hostility fades

Perhaps the most successful attempt to turn this new-style slum, where individuals and races are alienated from one another, into a real community has been made by the Notting Hill Community Workshop.

It is a highly professional organization, run by four full-time workers and eight or nine students at a house in one of the area's worst streets, St. Ervans Road. It runs on voluntary contributions — "the begging-bowl" was how one worker described it. They hope to raise £50,000 ($120,000) this year.

The workshop's policy is to pay its staff the same amount people living in the district have to manage on. This is scarcely excessive. Staffers are also expected to live in one room each in the St. Ervans Road house. Many of the people they are helping are one-roomers.

There was deep local hostility to the workshop when it was formed two years ago. But this is being worn down gradually. A growing number of residents are even helping on a part-time basis.

The workshop's goal is to ease the frustration and alienation felt by so many of the Notting Hill people by enlisting their support to end the substandard conditions.

The workshop played a big part in forming the Notting Hill People's Association. This mobilized the tenants of one row of houses—1 through 9 Colville Gardens—to save their homes from a private speculator.

The workshop also had a hand in starting the Notting Hill Playspace Group. The group, which is composed of a number of young voluntary workers, came up with the idea of using the no-man's-land under a new six-lane motorway, which cuts through the area, for a children's playground.

Proposal popular

At present children receive small public notice and are overexposed to traffic. Children are struck by cars in the Notting Hill district on an average of one every five days. And the 15,000 children of the district have an average of only 1/100th of an acre of open space each—far less, of course, in the worst districts.

The vast amount of liberated ground space under the six-lane motorway would also be of use to the community as a whole. There will be room for welfare units and for recreational facilities for other age groups as well.

The playspace group's proposal has turned out to be popular with local people and the Greater London Council and the borough council, as well as immigrant social workers like the volunteers at the community workshop. A tripartite working party representing all the interests is working out the details.

Notting Hill is an unlovely area, but not an unlovable one. The head of the community workshop, George Clark, first went there in 1958 to help with race relations. He was soon drawn, by love of the people who lived there, to turn his attention to the way they all lived — the housing conditions and the lack of community life. He was beaten up for his efforts by the henchmen of one of the more notorious local landlords.

Volunteers offer aid

Under his direction, the workshop ran a summer program last year to map out the extent of the housing problem and set up neighborhood centers where people could go for help. It attracted more than 400 workers, half of them residents.

This summer there is another program, with mobile vans touring the streets to urge people to put their names on the council's waiting list for rehousing. They will also try to make a register of landlords and give courses in setting up a home.

Next year, says Mr. Clark, they may start on employment. Their successes are becoming more frequent. Recently the tenants of one house got together and decided of their own accord to get the workshop to check all their dealings with their landlord.

It isn't that laws do not exist to protect the people of Notting Hill from living the kind of lives they do. Practically every abuse in the area contravenes some legislation. But the people themselves are too ignorant, often, and too resigned, or too afraid of their landlords, to invoke the laws.

The workshop has the services of several lawyers who have volunteered to give professional advice and, if necessary, conduct test cases. Inevitably the workshop has come into conflict with the local council over the speed of change. In turn, the council feels that the workshop is stirring up things too much.

Council action helps

Ironically Notting Hill is an outpost of the stately Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

But it's a long way, in terms of living standards, from the porticoes and squares of South Kensington to the peeling paint of Notting Hill. Council officials, however, are emphatic that this does not mean they ignore their problem colony.

"The major part of our work is up there," one official said. "It isn't a faraway country of which we know little."

A conscientious house-to-house program by the council to enforce public health and housing legislation seems to have helped reduce overcrowding. But it is tediously slow work—after five years they're only two-thirds through.

New housing is desperately needed. Officials point out that several big new schemes are being prepared; but work on these is not due to start until 1970.

If the workshop is militant about landlords, the council is conciliatory. The head of the local housing committee, John Baldwin, said the committee was able to get the landlords to do 80 to 90 percent of the necessary repairs and improvements. "If the landlord can see something in it for himself, he'll join in with you," he said.

Lower rents sought

What is "in it" is the chance to raise rents legally—a solution which had the reluctant blessing of a recent white paper. Workers at the community workshop believe this solution is unsatisfactory; they assert that a quarter of the population of Notting Hill is constantly on the move in an effort to find a cheaper place to live.

However, 1,900 private houses are being rehabilitated in association with private landlords and companies. And every little helps.

Is there room in the borough to rehouse all the people living in what Mr. Clark calls "illegitimate" conditions?

The workshop says yes. It suggests that prefabricated extensions could be added to houses already there. The council, however, doesn't agree that this would be feasible.

The danger inherent in an organization like the community workshop is that it may activate people's expectations—and then not be able to deliver the goods.

"Our activities need sustaining; anger can take you too far, too fast," says Mr. Clark. Unless they are sustained, the second generation of Negroes will really start organizing themselves, he adds, "and they won't turn to people like us."

This is the concern of those who work in the Notting Hill slums: that help for the area and its mixture of races will be too little, too late. The writing is literally on the wall.

By Ray Sharp

'The peeling paint of Notting Hill'

From the book reviewer's shelf

Helping hands on the steep climb back . . . . . By Michael J. Bandler

Synanon, by Guy Endore. New York: Doubleday & Company. $5.95.

From its inception—indeed, from its conception—Synanon has set off animated discussions and disputes, not only in medical and psychological circles, but in community and political groups as well. No one, it would seem, is neutral on Synanon, and no one ever has been. For this unorthodox nonprofit program admittedly has brought the lowest forms of humanity into decent neighborhoods across the country. These individuals are isolated from the community in whose midst they reside, but still have created divisiveness among their neighbors.

From the brownstone on New York's Riverside Drive to the beach club on the ocean front in Santa Monica, Synanon has over 1,000 people in residence in its six facilities. There are alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, and mere incorrigibles in that number, who through one means or another discovered Synanon as a force engaged in the struggle for survival of the temporarily unfit.

According to the Random House Dictionary of the American Language, Synanon is "a private organization assisting those who wish to be cured of narcotics addiction." A full description sees it as a foundation, incorporated in California, the outgrowth of a small club for alcoholics wishing to dry out. The club was organized in 1956 by Charles E. Dederich, an erstwhile alcoholic himself. By one of those quirks of fate, its base was broadened to include drug addicts, who now overwhelmingly outnumber the alcoholics.

When written with a small "s," synanon refers to the game clubs that have sprung up across the country, with a current membership of 1,800 nonresidents. They utilize the Synanon approach of changing a person's value system by emphasizing honesty, truth, and knowledge of oneself. In the course of these once-weekly sessions, participants have poured out a veritable flood of marital, sexual, occupational, physical, and social problems in the hopes of straightening out their lives.

Across the nation, in prominent corporations, in state legislatures and on motion picture sets, friends and sponsors of Synanon abound. One of these is Guy Endore, a writer of books on historical themes. An "honorary dope fiend" of Synanon, he has unabashedly chronicled the story of his love in this new 360-page book.

The study, which originated in a series of short personality pieces that Mr. Endore wrote for the foundation's magazine, is almost a house organ in itself. In fact, the project gained fruition with the help of an editor at Doubleday, James Ross, who was affectionately known as "Jake the Snake" when he was a Synanon resident.

As a self-described interloper, or "square," in Synanon lingo, Mr. Endore spent many hours and days in the foundation's facilities, and became closely acquainted with and trusted by its personalities. The result is an insider's account that is somewhat unbalanced and one-sided.

The dominating personality in the book, as in Synanon itself, is Chuck Dederich, once described as "a herd of one elephant." Many of the tape-recorded interviews that account for most of the book's wordage are with him, and most of the impressions that the reader gains are those of Dederich. But the other residents and ex-residents—the sexual he-man, the gutter whore, the high-priced call girl, and the one-time Alcoholics Anonymous regular—all find their niches in the book.

"Synanon" has no index, which is a hindrance, and often is unbearably repetitive. One reads again and again about the founding of the organization, of how certain leading characters joined the club, and of how the residents feel about Dederich. Instead of organizing these subjects into specific chapters, Mr. Endore scatters them throughout the book's 21 sections.

Written as a pro-Synanon book, this study lacks a solid analysis of the system's shortcomings. Why, for example, in the ten years, have only 150 to 200 individuals succeeded in returning, fully cured of any addiction, to society? Why are few moves being undertaken in legislatures to gain funds for Synanon as a force to be considered in the field of narcotics control?

For all its failings, this volume has some memorable moments, such as Endore's description of the two major all-out clashes between the foundation and the community of Santa Monica, in which Synanon ultimately prevailed. The author devotes adequate space to an analysis of the role of minority groups in Synanon and outlines how one organization, Daytop Village, arose out of the Synanon concept.

Synanon is not a pleasant society to read about or to experience in its naked reality. It tries to succeed where Lexington, Ky. and other facilities have failed in the attempt to control and treat addiction. It addresses itself to such problems as alienation, character disorders, stupidity, and infantilism. As a side effect, it is hoped, the respective addictions will disappear.

Chester Stern, who in chronological order has been an addict, a six-time patient at Lexington, an addict, a resident of Synanon, and director of the foundation's New York City house, recalled last year to this reviewer that he received an extraordinary education at Lexington. He learned "how to burglarize buildings without awakening anyone, how to forge checks, how to write prescriptions in Latin and how to locate the best sources of dope." In this sobering book, Guy Endore has passionately described the key to Synanon's educational process—know thyself.

Objective defined

Riddance to racism

By Dorothea Kahn Jaffe
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Millions of United States children—mainly poor—about to return to the jammed schools of the inner city. . . .

And a score of men and one woman sitting around a table in an elegant summer home in a secluded island cove of wooded Martha's Vineyard on the Massachusetts seacoast, . . .

What is the connection?

A close one. The group was composed of persons (Negro and white) with influence in government, in the academic world, and in the civil rights movement. They had been invited to this peaceful spot to work on problems that at the moment are anything but peace-promoting—problems of inequality of education for blacks and whites, for rich and poor.

They had been invited here to commemorate in a practical way the 100th anniversary of the 14th (equal rights) amendment to the United States Constitution. They were to come up with an action program for wiping out persistent inequalities that have survived the century and which appear to be contributing to the violent protests of the present.

♪ ♪ ♪

The meeting was sponsored by the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968. Harold Howe II, United States Commissioner of Education, acted as moderator. Mrs. Elinor L. Gordon, a member of the President's Commission, offered the warm hospitality of her summer home to the group.

For two days in the sea breezes the conferees talked earnestly and freely. They saw no need to define the problem. Liberal and conservative, black and white, the young student and the mature professor—all who spoke—appeared deeply committed to finding ways to wipe out racism in American education. At first it seemed that it would be easy to make a list of steps to this end.

But when it came to defining those steps it was a different matter. A division was apparent between those who would work immediately for school integration and those who saw a need for separate, excellent education designed to meet the specific current needs of the masses of blacks. No program for action was drawn up by the group during the meeting. But later the commission will gather up the many proposals offered, find areas of agreement among them, and put out a statement designed to spur school authorities, legislators, civic leaders and others to action.

♪ ♪ ♪

Through the discussions, some main lines of agreement became evident, and these seem certain to appear in the action program to be drafted. Some of these are reaffirmations of proposed policies recommended last March by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

First there was this matter of getting subtle racism out of teaching. Improve the teachers colleges? Obviously. But more is needed.

One proposal: "Teachers need more than classroom training; they must have living experiences among the families of the children they teach. We could hold summer seminars for them; teachers could live six weeks in the ghetto, attend evening classes to discuss their experiences."

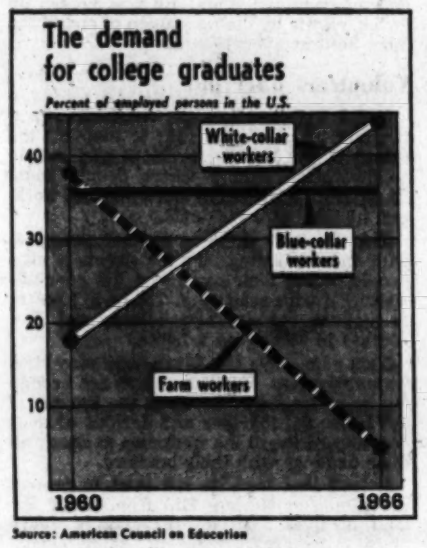
Another idea offered: Discussion groups for teachers like this one, conducted by federally sponsored teacher institutes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other ideas also proposed for more successful teaching of inner-city black children were the following: 1. Revision of textbooks, especially history, to "tell it like it was and tell it like it is"; 2. Use of federal and state funds to provide incentives and rewards for good teaching in poor neighborhoods; 3. Establishment of a dozen model inner city schools around the nation to provide patterns for improvement.

Also much discussed was "restructuring" the American school system to do away with the neighborhood school district as the unit. Suburb and city would be brought together in metropolitan school districts financed by various agencies. These would provide large educational parks with numbers of schools grouped to give a social and racial "mix" in each. To do this, however, would require new methods of school financing. That's why the speakers paid much attention to the possibility of restructuring the educational system.

But to get such changes accepted would call for changes in the attitudes of many of the citizens who would have to vote for them. Most of the members of this conference appeared deeply concerned as to how this is to be accomplished. In all these matters they seemed sure of the direction but not of the exact route to an earnestly sought destination.



Source: American Council on Education

Why more colleges?

The demand for professional people is growing right past the rise in population. This has created a need for more and more college places. The decreasing need for farm laborers, and the steady need for blue-collar workers, has pointed up a strong need for retraining programs and expanded technical and vocational school opportunities.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

'Talking to the computer'

PS 244, Brooklyn, N.Y., sends this young man and scores of his classmates to a store-front window on East 42nd Street in mid-Manhattan to show the interested public what it is like to do daily arithmetic and reading drill on a computer. It is both a publicity gimmick for Radio Corporation of America and the New York public school system and an honest-to-goodness school assignment.

Smart teacher, Spectra 70/45

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

New York City now has a store-front public schoolteacher. In an East 42nd Street show window, "she" drew great crowds on opening day.

The new schoolmarm is a computer. The computer's class is large, being about 6,000 pupils in 16 schools in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

This computer center is on the ground floor of the Charles Pfizer Building near Second Avenue. Designed and installed by Radio Corporation of America (RCA), it has been made possible by a three-year $2.5 million grant from the U.S. Office of Education under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Watching this newest spectacle in big-city education, first day visitors observed four youngsters seated at the keyboards, or terminals, as they are called. They were: Mark Coleman, Gregory Shelton, Sharon Weiner and Janine Weisberg. These eight- and nine-year-olds from PSS 244, Brooklyn, made short work of answering math questions which the computer posed. One of them at least made no mistakes, she told me.

"Try again," the machine would have told her, otherwise.

These children who had had some previous experience at computer terminals in their own schools calmly provided enlightenment for their adult questioners.

"I like the computer," said Sharon. "It teaches you without saying you are wrong. It lets you do it again. I did 14 problems in 166 seconds."

Is that about the average rate of speed?

"It depends upon how well you know your math," says Sharon.

I asked Gregory, soft spoken but assured, how he liked the computer.

"It's nice," he said, "it's constructible."

Connecting with the new center are about 200 student terminals in 16 widely separated schools here. The terminals resemble teletype writers and provide individualized daily drill and practice in arithmetic and spelling for pupils in grades two through six, and reading in grades one through six.

Later, the plan is to serve additional thousands of students and adults in remedial and other programs, afternoons and evenings.

The computer, technically known as spectra 70/45, flashed amber and green lights as it "talked" back to pupils.

A few of the awe-inspiring statistics are that the peripheral tape stations in the next room update files and compile student statistics at a rate of 30,000 characters a second; cards can be punched at a speed of 100 per minute; that every student receives up to 10 times as much individual attention during drill periods as he would in the average classroom situation.

Business seen route to service

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Corporate executives as well as business-school administrators were shocked to find that the majority of college students (the results of a 5,000-student survey) held a negative attitude about the role of business in helping to solve the social problems of the day.

The survey was purported to explain why it was that recruiters from large business corporations found themselves dealing only with the B-minus and C students. It also alerted business school administrators to the reason why enrollments were dropping off; why the higher quality undergraduates were enrolling in other graduate schools and shunning the business schools.

Both the large corporations and the prestigious business schools have taken the hint from the survey. Businesses are not only publicizing their social roles more, but are actually seeking new ways in which they can play a larger part in the upgrading of urban areas.

Some large corporations have become interested in inner city education as a result of their efforts to employ the "hard core unemployed." A number of companies have set up classes to help the poorly-educated get jobs. Examples: training courses for high school dropouts and others offered by such firms as Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Business schools likewise are talking up the role of private enterprise in the area of social concern.

They are including more courses and a wider experience for students in the social problems of the day: employment for the nonskilled, civil rights, equal rights for women, relevant educational opportunities, etc.

C. Fred Burdett, president of Burdett College, recently stated, "The role for business colleges is sharply defined. We must convince the college-bound student that the business college of today may well be one of the best possible educational avenues for pursuing the great ideals of social improvement, ghetto rehabilitation, and racial harmony."

Sertoma Club helps city youth

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

A local service organization here, the Sertoma Club, is trying to dent hard core unemployment and at the same time make a pitch for vocational education.

It is sponsoring a trade-training program. In its initial year, the local service group—with only 15 members—has garnered $24,000 for its project. Thirty-seven trade schools have received grants for their part of the program. Scholarships have been awarded to Negro, Mexican-American, and other unskilled youths for special job training. Award winners are learning welding, drafting, barbering, mortuary skills, and computer work.

"Everybody concerned is benefited," says Richard G. Alberton, attorney, who is prime pusher of the program. "The schools get free publicity—which they sorely need — from our program. And we take youngsters off the street and make them earning members of society."

At Mr. Alberton's prodding, Sertoma International, the parent organization, is now moving towards making "learn to earn" vocational scholarships an integral part of the service program of this 25,000-member organization.

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By Cynthia Parsons

'Old, but okay'

When the photographer asked the young man at the far right if she might photograph him, his four friends insisted that the picture would be much better if they were all included. The boys, who are all from Naples, were on a field trip to visit Pompeii, which, through sign language, they said was "pretty old," and just "okay."

Jimmy and his elementary school comrades helped toward college by Oberlin project

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oberlin, Ohio

Back to school

Last summer, in the lull between 7th and 8th grades, Jimmy Brown had an unusual experience. He spent six weeks on a college campus. This helped him to decide that he wanted to do better in school.

With this positive attitude, Jimmy really did better this year, achieving at a level his teachers knew all along he could reach if stimulated.

The 13-year-old Negro youth was one of 35 boys and girls from northern Ohio who participated in the 1967 Summer Opportunities Program (SOP) at Oberlin College. It was the fourth consecutive summer session underwritten by the Rockefeller Fund. A total of 251 inner-city 7th and 8th graders have to date taken part in this program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy and most of his colleagues are not underachievers in the usual sense of the term. They were doing relatively well in school, though not coming up to their full potential and in danger of dropping out despite native college-level ability.

SOP was meant to raise the sights of these disadvantaged city youngsters.

The program proved to be an eye-opening and mind-stretching experience for Jimmy. He caught up in his math, where he had been weak, and he elected general science and art courses (over social studies and music) to follow a basic interest in the sciences and to try something different in the art field.

Perhaps most important to Jimmy and his new-found friends was the opportunity to explore and discover for themselves. Not only in the laboratory and on field trips but in the classroom setting too, the emphasis fell on unstructured learning.

Open-end discussions, debate, educational games, and other informal approaches proved effective in challenging students and drawing them out. With class size averaging eight, the youths could be given a high level of individual attention.

Besides the director, the staff consisted of 15 teachers, three guidance counselors, 10 tutor-counselors (Oberlin College students) and five junior tutor-counselors who are former SOPers.

All of the teachers held master's degrees and had at least four years' teaching experience. Most of them came from the same schools from which the students were drawn.

The program offers a high degree of follow-through.

♪ ♪ ♪

"We put much time and effort into the follow-up because we want to be absolutely sure that this program is no mere 'summer experience,'" explains William C. Parker, a former SOP teacher and now director of the program.

"Each former SOP student returns to the Oberlin campus at least once a year, and last summer 80 percent of our 'alumni' attended summer school somewhere.

"We are making great efforts to direct our students toward college. After they go back to their home-schools, they are provided with several services under the program: guidance counseling, tutors where needed, visits to various college campuses, field trips, and cultural trips."

The teams keep close check on the students' academic records, arrange for tutoring at an area college if needed, help with individual problems, provide counseling, keep in touch with parents, and escort the youths to sports events, concerts, etc.

These after-hours contacts are paid for out of the Rockefeller grant.

This personal attention continues from 8th-grade right through high school. The first SOP group, from the initial session of 1964, graduated this June. All 17 are going on to college, Mr. Parker proudly announces, and all on scholarships.

♪ ♪ ♪

The SOP director cites other figures as indicators of the success of the program. He points out that those who have participated are doing better than a "control group" in the same schools, that 75 percent of them are on the honor roll and an additional 14 percent on the merit list, and that only two of the total "alumni" have dropped out of school.

The dynamic Negro administrator devotes much of his time to locating, with the aid of the school teams, students who can profit most from this experience. He also is busily engaged in lining up prep schools that will accept the most promising students. He has placed 12 for next year, tuition-free, and hopes for 50 the following year.

And he is constantly searching for colleges that will take and provide scholarships for students when they finish high school.

Meanwhile the summer program continues to expand in numbers and content. This summer's enrollment is 70, a new high.

New concepts stir

Debating schoolmen

EDUCATION

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

Twenty-nine speakers, 44 participants; a combination of super-stars addressing super-students. This was the cast for the Harvard Graduate School of Education's recent Advanced Administrative Institute under the direction of Robert B. Binswanger.

Each of the 44 participants was a man or woman in a position of power in a private, public, or parochial school system. Each of the 29 speakers was a man or woman with a deep and abiding interest in the radical improvement of education.

The topic was the realities of power and it was heady fare for most of the participants.

Thomas Pettigrew, Harvard professor of psychology, let the school directors know just what the public thinks about the way they are doing their jobs. William G. Saltonstall, former principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, rocked many of the public and parochial school principals when he said that all policy matters at Exeter were decided by majority vote of the faculty. And that he, as principal, had one vote; that he favored this method of school administration.

Dr. Douglas Bond, former dean of the School of Medicine at Western Reserve University, shook the school men even deeper when he said, with authority, "The more that kids are involved with their own education the better."

His radical suggestion that children who want to go to school—in the form it now exists—should be separated from those who do not want to go to school, met with semi-angry mutterings. He further asserted that the school administrators should organize and run such alternatives to their present systems, involving the pupils in policy matters.

Hugh Calkins, a lawyer and a member of the Cleveland, Ohio, board of education, stated flatly that those who had been keeping school for the past 25 years had been doing nothing to correct an ever-increasing rate of failure on the part of the schools.

One key to success, Mr. Calkins insisted, was cooperation in all school matters between public and parochial school leaders.

While Mr. Calkins emphasized teacher, administrator, school-board, and money power, several other speakers, members of the black community, emphasized black power as the catalyst for change.

Charles V. Hamilton, chairman of the department of political science at Roosevelt University in Chicago stated, "Whence comes the catalyst for change? Who asks the hard questions? The blacks. And I tell you in no uncertain terms, that is black power."

The participating school men represented a wide variety of schools and administrative positions. William Benham is the director of schools for the Navajo area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He has more than 20,000 children attending 47 boarding schools and nine day schools.

Olin L. Adams Jr., superintendent of schools in Knoxville, Tenn., administers a Southern school system which is struggling toward integration from a history of separatism.

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Get good grades on the makeup test

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Back to school

The enormous crop of new makeup products hitting the market is stirring up a big question: Are our classic old taboos outmoded?

Absolutely not, answers Miss Bea Jones, training director of the Germaine Monteil company. "Good taste never changes. Dramatic, theatrical makeup is just as out of place in the daytime as it ever was."

This includes, she pointed out, the high school or college campus.

Miss Jones's main job is to teach store personnel how to sell Monteil products, but she spends a lot of her time on makeup seminars for college students.

She's a stickler for subtle makeup, and she practices what she teaches.

"Just as there are clothes for school and clothes for parties, so it is with makeup," she said. "A woman should be a total beauty scene, not a bizarre conglomeration."

Miss Jones doesn't care how much grooming's Golden Rule has been quoted. It always bears repeating. "No matter how beautiful a woman is, if she isn't clean all over she isn't attractive."

Specifically, she said:

Hair should be properly shampooed, trimmed and styled for the life you lead. Pull your hair back away from your eyes for the classroom, all the better to see your Shakespeare. Wild, fancy hairdos are not for daytime.

Keep your hands clean and nails trimmed. If you don't wear nail polish, use a white pencil under the nail to keep it fresh-looking. The clean-and-trimmed habit applies to toenails, too, and goes right along with another that keeps your legs "defuzzed" by one means or another.

As for the face, all skin beauty begins with the cleansing. Do it thoroughly and regularly.

Select a very natural makeup base that barely tints the skin, and use it sparingly. Top with a transparent neutral powder that will go over any makeup color and with any lipstick.

Brush-on color is perfect for tinting without looking like something out of a carnival sideshow.

The heavy, dramatic lipstick color coming back into fashion is all wrong for school. Wear the light instead. If you just have to try the bold stuff, save it for evening. Go light on the eye liner and mascara, and skip the shadow completely.

False eyelashes are absolutely "out" for daytime for a college girl. They're all right for evening, but should be neatly applied and trimmed to accent the beauty of the eye rather than veil it.

No student should spend a lot of time putting her makeup on in the morning. If she's taking too much time she's putting on too much, and she would do better to direct her talents toward her schoolwork.

Evening is a different makeup picture, and the time for frivolity. Night light permits more color, more eye shadow, a highlighter, and more liner, but not halfway up the eyelid. The best way to apply any liner—lip, brow, or eye—is to follow the natural line. Any place you make an extreme angle is wrong.

If you wear dramatic lipstick and have full lips, stay a little inside the lip line if you don't want to look like a walking red mouth.

Evening is also the time for highlighting good features, and minimizing ugly ones.

For a deep-set eye that gets lost at night, extend liner at outside corner, top and bottom, and then open corner with a white pencil. Softly smudge the liner so it isn't too strong. Brush mascara out at fanlike angle at outside corner, top and bottom.

For easy glamour, add shine to the bones of the face.

Facial contours can be changed by using brown cream or brush-on powder. Novices should use the powder, because it's easier to control. Look at your bare face in the mirror and decide what you want to make thinner or narrower; then apply brown to these areas. Blend outer edges so you can't see where it starts and stops. Wherever you want highlights, use a white powder.

For example, if your nose is too long darken the tip of it.

Miss Jones says quite frankly she's interested in selling makeup—and a lot of it—but it takes an artful touch to apply it. The more you wear, the more artful your touch has to be.

"A woman will wear more and more as time goes by, but it has to look like less and less. This is what makes her look young at any age."

Curlylocks

Curly, feminine hair styles are marching back into the college circle. For the classroom, Keith of New York likes the hair parted, swirled to the side, and caught with a ribbon, with wisps around the hairline. For evening and parties, it's curlier still, but falls free. Medium rollers are used for the daytime style, smaller ones for evening, with pin curls around the hairline for each.

WOMEN TODAY

Etiquette tips for freshmen

By Rhysa Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A college freshman will more or less quickly realize that the experienced student can spot him right off—by the little mistakes he makes.

Want to master some of the mechanics of higher education? Here are some tips:

• Teachers have titles and titles are different. Not every teacher is a professor. Usually the teacher will introduce himself to the class the first day and mention his title. But if he doesn't don't get alarmed; he may not have a title. Address a teacher as "Miss Jones," "Mrs. Jones," or "Mr. Jones," unless he or she holds a Ph.D. degree; then call the teacher "Dr. Jones." Educators are called "Professor" only when they have a full professorship. This information may be found in the back of the college catalogue.

• When meeting the VIPs of the school, remember the position they hold takes precedence over any degree they themselves may have earned. A dean of women or a dean of men should be addressed by the title, i.e., Dean Jones, even if a Ph.D. is held. The president of the college is called President Jones, not Mister, Doctor, or Professor Jones.

• If a teacher is late to class there is an accepted procedure to follow, on many campuses. If the teacher does not have a Ph.D. degree the students are required to wait in the classroom 10 minutes after the class would formally begin. If he has not arrived when the 10 minutes are up, the students are free to leave, but they should sign a roll sheet first. (A roll sheet may be made by using a piece of note paper. List the date, the class title and hour, and sign your name. The roll sheet is left on the lectern, so the teacher, when entering the classroom, may find it and mark the attendance book correctly.) If a teacher has a Ph.D. degree, the students must wait in the classroom 20 minutes after the class bell rings. If he does not come after the 20 minutes, sign the roll sheet and leave.

• If you are late, enter the classroom quietly by way of the back door if possible, and take the nearest empty seat. Check with the teacher after class to make sure your attendance was recorded. If you have to walk to the opposite side of the room, walk behind the teacher, not in front of him.

Most lecture classes are large and you will probably wonder how a teacher will remember you. Well — he won't, unless you have made an impression on him. It certainly will be better for you if he thinks of you as "that nice student," instead of, "Oh, there's that kid — the clod!"

Cary Jones, park ranger

By Gail M. Arnberger
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shenandoah, Va.

Cary Jones is one of the National Park Service's new women in green. And she's adding another dimension to the image of the park ranger as a rugged outdoors man in a wide-brimmed Stetson. The 22-year-old ranger-naturalist is stationed at Big Meadows Visitor Center in Shenandoah National Park here.

Uniformed women in the National Park Service (NPS) have been a rarity indeed until recently when administrators began realizing their potential in the interpretative positions of historians, archaeologists, naturalists, and park guides. Thirty-seven uniformed professional women are now employed permanently by the NPS. Other young women are hired as seasonals during the summer months, but no women are hired as actual rangers because the duties involve law enforcement and rescue.

Loves the out-of-doors

"My original interest in the park service was almost accidental," Miss Jones explained, "but I did have a love of the out-of-doors. . . . My family took up camping when I was 10, and at Mary Washington College, where I majored in biology, I served as president of the Outing Club during my junior and senior years. In the fall of my senior year I took the federal service entrance examination, thinking I would go into laboratory work. The National Park Service sent me an inquiry for a job as a naturalist." And that did it!

Before long, as a new employee she flew to Grand Canyon National Park, to the Albright Training Center to join a class of 40 trainees. The class included four women.

"For 12 weeks we got firsthand experience in mountain climbing, fire fighting, camping, mule packing, self-defense, range shooting, public speaking, and learned how to operate audiovisual equipment. One day on the South Rim, we learned to rappel down the canyon walls with ropes, and I was relayed over the edge five times."

Park service training

The trainees learned park service policies and operations by visiting Wapatki, Montezuma's Castle, Navajo National Monuments and other nearby park areas. On-the-job training included manning checking stations, visitor centers, and giving campfire talks. They took a backpack trip and individually had to find their way back to headquarters with the use of a compass.

"We didn't get our uniforms or learn where our permanent assignments would be until about the ninth week." Miss Jones recalls. She was posted to Virginia; her roommate at Grand Canyon, an archaeologist, was sent to an Indian ruin, Walnut Canyon in northern Arizona.

The new naturalist gave her first illustrated talk on mountain wildflowers of the Blue Ridge to about 270 people early this season. She is now preparing a campfire talk about the history of the mountain people of the Southern Appalachians, the Southern Highlanders.

And what does she do on her days off? She hikes the trails of Shenandoah!

Sculpturing

Bart Edmond, Detroit hairdresser, works out new lines each season by first "doing a sculpturing."

Individuality is the key

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

"I have always dealt with optical illusion and imagination, to me it's the very height of creative hairstyling," says hairdresser Bart Edmond. Each season as hairstyles change I work out new lines by doing a sculpturing."

Mr. Edmond emphasizes in his salon here that each hairstyle thus created must be individualized and modified to conform to a customer. "There is fortunately infinite variety in every face, and what hairstyle may be most becoming to one face may be completely wrong for another face," he states. "Hairstyling is largely a matter of balance between the real and imaginary facts."

Individuality is the key element in his work, Mr. Edmond says. And he uses his hobby, which is art, to develop new ideas with which he can persuade women to give up old hairstyles. Sculpturing a new model hairstyle is one way. When a woman's eyes light up with pleasure at the sight of the new hairstyle and she exclaims, "Thank you so much, this is what I wanted," he feels he has done a real service.

"First the idea, then a tangible living hairstyle," he explains in describing his method of working.

A British family opens a window on the world

By Marie Spinks
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Spinks and her family are owner-occupants of an apartment house of "bed-sitters" (bedroom-sitting rooms) just outside London.

Croydon, England

It was a bitter day in early spring and my caller shrank away from the pitiless wind. There was a child clinging to her hand. His bright eyes were wet, his lips trembling. I put out my hand and drew him and his mother into the house.

"He's cold," she explained. "He doesn't usually cry, but we've been tramping round all the afternoon, and still we can't find anything."

The little lad had lost a glove.

I rubbed the boy's tiny cold fingers in my work-warm hands, wondering what to say, listening to the woman's gentle, rather shaky voice.

"We've got to get out by the end of the week," she said. "The place's due for demolition."

"Yes," I answered, "and it's so difficult with children. Lots of landlords won't have them."

"Difficult with children? You're right, and a thousand times more difficult when you're black," came the sharp reply.

My apartment house was full, but I was able to offer her one half-decorated room as a temporary refuge. The wallpaper was off, and we were tackling the old, cracked paintwork. A gloomy enough room, neglected, and all the furniture stacked under sacking in the middle of it. But my offer opened the floodgates of pent-up misery.

Out came the story of one more immigrant who had sat in the warm Jamaican sun, dreaming of London's golden pavements and good money. Her husband had a regular job on the buses. They had only one child, and were a respectable, clean married couple. The double handicap of child and the grapelike bloom of their black skins was ending the adventure in tears and bitterness.

It soon became known in the neighborhood that we had black tenants, and people rushed in with their warnings. All the usual ones about terrible cooking smells, noise, dirt, and exuberant sex lives. Cooking smells can be diminished by open windows and good hygiene. As for dirt and noise, we see to it that these nuisances have little chance of occurring. All our prospective guests are carefully interviewed and references taken up, especially those from previous landlords.

Sex? We have found that the majority of our Indian and Pakistani guests are of a respectability that would have delighted Queen Victoria. Of course, we have had flamboyant incidents—no landlord, however careful, escapes completely. But the undesirable things that have happened have usually been due to the individual's immaturity—compounded perhaps by homesickness, work and money troubles, and not being ready for independent bedsitter life.

We find that, by treating all alike, any initial suspicion among our tenants gradually dies. Nobody gets privileges because of his color. Our attitude takes time to catch on. It's equally infuriating to be asked by a black newcomer if a previous tenant paid less rent because he was white as it is to have a white tenant suggest we are favoring some neighbor because he isn't white.

Acceptance usually grows among those who stay with us for a long time, and are happily engaged in suitable work or studies. The friendship they feel for us slowly extends to others living here. Sometimes black and white share an apartment by mutual request. We have had English and Chinese partnerships, Indian and Pakistani, Irish and Nigerian, and English with practically everyone.

Our tenants include women, which prompts some doubtless well-meaning folk to lecture us about "the tragedy of mixed marriages." Many a mixed marriage between well suited partners succeeds; many more would probably do so if other people didn't treat husband and wife as if they were living out a disaster. We have had two such marriages in seven years.

You can't legislate mutual tolerance and understanding; you can only help to create them by putting them into practice. Instead of the merely mundane job of being landlords in a bedsitter house, we have opened a window on the world.

Some of our neighbors have begun to take in nonwhite tenants. I am glad I stopped to warm a small boy's frozen hands that harsh day, seven years ago, hands that made me open my heart and door to many, finding out for myself what people from faraway places are really like.

The toque again

By the Associated Press

London

Shades of Queen Mary. It's back to the toque.

The British Millinery Institute in unveiling its fall and winter hat styles this week, showed a marked preference for this form of head gear. Toques were even made in feathers or petals, but all were somewhat streamlined.

To offset the sobriety of the black, white, and gray that Paris and Rome have decreed for this winter, many hats are in gay tones-bright green, pink, and blue.

A fortyish note creeps in with snood-scarves attached to many hats and wrapped around the neck. These are aimed at teens to 20's wearers, a group that normally resists hats of any kind.

Berets and wavy-brimmed or off-the-face, turned-back brims, plus a few cloches, made up the rest of the collection, which represents most English ready-to-wear hatters.

The scarf-hats were billed as just the thing to wear with trouser suits.

Senegal erases French symbols

By Russell Warren Howe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dakar, Senegal

President Léopold Sédar Senghor has appealed to Canada, Belgium, and Switzerland to supply teachers for Dakar University—a response to student complaints that the college is too much of a symbol of past colonial French control of Senegal.

The bid to internationalize the school, at least within the limits of the French-speaking world, is one of a number of official reactions to last month's student riots, which triggered a general strike and shook the government.

Mr. Senghor has also appealed to the other three French-African governments with universities—the Malagasy Republic, Ivory Coast, and Cameroun—to adopt a joint reform plan with Dakar to make the colleges more African. All rely heavily on French administrative and teaching staff and French taxpayers' money.

Violence erupts

A working group has been set up here under Education Minister Assane Seck, a former left-wing opponent of the President, to hear recommendations from staff, students, and parents.

The students' "cultural revolution" movement became violent May 29, the principal issue being university economics—which the students, in their broadsheets, contrasted unfavorably with the luxury and pomp surrounding political life in this small, poor state. In almost every chapter, Dakar's events were a carbon copy of those in France.

President Senghor had earlier told university rector Paul Teissier, a Frenchman, that if trouble came he wanted Senegalese pickets drafted into the Army and foreign student organizers expelled. All students wishing to take end-of-year exams would have an Army guard.

Unrest triggered

Mr. Teissier, conscious that his Sorbonne opposite number had been accused by the French press of causing a "new French revolution," by calling in force too early to deal with university demonstrations, insisted that he could manage any student unrest without assistance. After Dakar's student row was over, President Senghor used Mr. Teissier's miscalculation as an added reason for Senegal's need for "more control over our own university."

As in Paris, government "overreaction" in closing the university triggered much sharper violence and labor unrest. It culminated in major concessions to workers, who got a 15 percent across-the-board wage increase after successfully refusing to negotiate until arrested labor leaders and teachers were released.

At present, all state schools are closed indefinitely — even grade schools, whose teachers form the hard core of the country's Left.

To check the "brain drain," President Senghor wants the four French African universities to keep "French degree" standards, but wants France to cease to recognize these degrees as qualifications in France. He wants restrictions on individual freedoms in colleges, limiting student organization discussions to strictly university matters.

To make these two measures palatable, he wants more African staff and more African content in the courses.

French Ambassador Jean Vyau de Lagarde has told his colleagues France will accept de-Frenchification of the university but will not agree to pay a university staff for a workless year—this period for which President Senghor wants to close the college here.

Time estimated

The French say it would take 12 to 24 months to recruit a new staff if the present faculty bodies are paid off. But President Senghor presumably sees loss of present staff through closure as facilitating internationalization.

The storm at the 4,000-enrollment college began over a government decision to pay three different categories of scholarships, according to academic excellence and parental means, and to pay half-scholarships only during the four months "long vacation" which begins this month.

Dakar University students, with the exception of some of the 17 percent French enrollment, are practically all scholarship holders. Only 30 percent (1,144) are Senegalese. The other 53 percent are foreign African.

Scholarship holders get free accommodation in single or double rooms, breakfast, and two copious meals in the free cafeteria, pay no health, library, or other dues and draw $90 monthly pocket money.

Most Dakar students wear natty imported clothes. Student years are certainly no hardship in Senegal.

Cutback expected

In the future, some students will receive only $60 or $45 pocket money. Additionally, vacation periods are likely to be used for predominantly agricultural "human investment" projects, as in Iran or Tanzania, giving students a chance to lose their present image of "gilded youth" or "spoiled children of the régime."

But if the students emerage chastened—and a year behind in studies—from their exertions, they will have contributed to chastening the most spoiled of all the régime's children.

Ministers' and deputies' salaries have been cut — the latter to $200 monthly. This is less of a hardship than it looks, as legislation occupies less than a month a year: only a lazy deputy would have no other job.

Travel and lodging indemnities will be paid during legislative meetings. In many small African parliaments, these are the only payments legislators get.

Shadow persists

The strikes also achieved an increase in social-welfare payments, the cost of which was estimated by President Senghor in his address to the nation at $8 million.

The shadow of the events of late May and June, which led to a two-week curfew, still hangs over Dakar. If the expulsion of the two agents of Hsinhua (a Chinese Communist intelligence unit with a "news agency" cover) seems to be approved by both Western and Communist missions, the mass expulsion of foreign students is widely criticized. The foreign student body boycotted classes and examinations but avoided taking part in pickets or demonstrations.

The brutality with which the Republican Guard (riot squad) evacuated the foreigners from their dormitory buildings, and the pillaging of students' and university property have also figured prominently in ambassadorial reports.

Legal snags delay freedom for Guinea

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Independence for Equatorial Guinea, a Spanish colony in central Africa, is almost certain to be attained by autumn. Barring last-minute snags transfer of sovereignty will take place late in September or early October.

This is beyond the target date of July, 1968, called for by the United Nations. But there is no question of Spain's intention to give up the territory. What is involved is the orderly handing over of sovereignty within the framework of safeguards for Spanish Guinea's minority ethnic groups and viability as an independent state.

Equatorial Guinea consists of Rio Muni (10,140 square miles) on the mainland, the island of Fernando Poo (787 square miles) and some smaller islands. These territories have been Spanish for nearly 200 years. Total population is about 250,000.

Last month a long, secretive conference was concluded in Madrid which had been called to draft a constitution and electoral law as first steps toward granting Spanish Guinea independence. Later this summer a referendum is to be held under United Nations auspices to approve or reject the proposed constitution.

The Madrid conference was not clear sailing. Fourteen of the 44 Guinean delegates in Madrid called a press conference afterward to say they disagreed with the draft constitution. They claimed the electoral law was rammed through without their prior consent and the conference abruptly ended before they could raise objections.

These dissidents, all dissatisfied for different reasons, cabled a protest to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant asking the UN to declare the conference results illegal.

Behind the complications and wrangling are these factors:

- The representatives of cocoa-rich Fernando Poo, which has a much higher standard of living than Rio Muni, are opposed to a permanent link with the larger but poorer territory on the mainland.

However, the United Nations has called for Guinea's independence "as a single political and territorial entity" and Spain, while conceding local autonomy, is following this directive. The disgruntled representatives of Rio Muni consider the proposed federation linking the mainland and the island too loose.

- A number of delegates from Fernando Poo want continued close ties with Spain but several delegates from Rio Muni want all ties with Spain cut.
- The Bubis, Fernando Poo's original population native to the island, are a minority group. They number about 10,000 as against imported Nigerian labor which outnumbers them 7 to 1.

Besides the Bubis there are 2,000 "Fernandino" half-castes and 5,000 Spaniards. For their own protection against the comparatively huge numbers of imported Nigerian laborers on the island, the Bubis are reluctant to accept independence in a form that would make them the easy prey of other ethnic groups.

- Nigeria is reputed to have designs on Fernando Poo with a view to annexation. There have been hints that Cameroun has similar aspirations. Cameroun and Gabon have been reported as being in agreement to divide Rio Muni between them if and when the opportunity occurs.

When the second phase of the Spanish Guinea conference began in April the Spanish government classified all documents pertaining to it as secret under the "Official Secrets" law which came into force earlier this year.

However, the Madrid newspaper "Ya" has since published a summary of the draft constitution which provides for direct universal sufferage, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and freedom of association. This seems to promise more freedom than Spaniards now have.

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(Continued)

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RENTALS

(Continued)

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The Christian Science Monitor

How to play the (market) game

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

If I were a mutual-fund salesman, I would give my hottest prospects a copy of "The Money Game," which has been on the best-seller list for the past eight weeks (currently No. 1).

"The Money Game" is a "fun" book about the stock-market game played by big professionals and 24 million individuals, most of whom are amateurs. But it also has substance to it.

Although it's packed full of useful comments on the market, it doesn't offer any simple formula for getting rich. And here is where the mutual-fund salesman might get in his licks. For, in telling about the market as it looks to someone in the thick of it, Adam Smith, the author, makes it sound like a hairy place for the unsophisticated.

"Adam Smith" is actually George J. W. Goodman, editor of the Institutional Investor and also author of "The Wheeler Dealers," later made in a movie for which he wrote the script.

Other tactics discussed

Adam Smith's own biases about the market are clearly stated. He has a modern performance orientation. And whether that's what every investor is interested in or not, the main interest—and action—of the market for the past couple of years has been in the so-called performance area. This means that anyone following some other set of stocks has probably felt neglected.

Smith discusses other tactics — making money in cyclical stocks through anticipating the business cycle, and buying the "interest-rate" stocks—those that react to swings in rates such as banks, finance companies, savings and loans, and utilities. These are both legitimate and tried ways of profiting in the market. But they don't interest Smith.

His main fascination lies in discovering companies that are doing something unique that has not yet been recognized by other investors — something that will lead to sharply expanded earnings in the future.

He cautions against buying stocks simply because they have had a sharp growth rate in the immediate past. Some of these issues may be due for a slowdown if only because, as they grow, it's harder to duplicate high-percentage growth rates on a higher dollar base.

Comparison made

He also follows Gerald Loeb's sage advice to concentrate holdings. He approves of Winthrop Knowlton's counsel that a portfolio of $100,000 or less should contain no more than six issues.

He also notes that there are no more really great investment experts than there are brilliant people in other professions. So, he says, "if you do manage to find some smart people, and they agree to take on your account, they are not going to want to waste their time chatting with you about the market, and then you will have to find another Game to play, and another set of psychic satisfactions."

This concept of the market as a big game is perhaps overdone. It is Smith's contention that most individuals don't actually care whether they make money in the market or not—they are in it because it's where the action is, and this satisfies some part of their personal ego. Maybe. But it's usually a combination, with a very strong hope to eventually profit from the "game," as he calls it.

Finding the best advice, finding "where the action is," is what is leading more and more individuals to become net sellers of stocks and buyers of mutual funds. The excellent chapters on charting, on the random-walk theorists (who are at war with the chartists), and on the use of computers in investing make one realize how many experts, or at least full-time professionals, are watching every nook and cranny of market action.

Endowment increased

In this specialized world, has the individual really got any chance to perform as well as the big investors? Yes, he still has, if he has time. And more than time, if he's got an individual insight into the mass-psychology aspects of the market.

Adam Smith tells the story of Lord Keynes, who spent half an hour before breakfast each morning playing the market, made millions, and increased the endowment of King's College, Cambridge, tenfold.

The individual investor has to know some of the basic facts, too, about the stocks he is dealing in. But the facts are relatively easy to come by today. The quality and amount of financial reporting is generally good. But going beyond the facts, what is the public going to do with them? How will different factors interact? It's no use knowing that a stock selling at $25 has an intrinsic worth of $30, he notes, if the market is going to value it at $20 a couple of months hence.

And such knowledge comes easiest to the big traders on the inside—such as the men who have lunch at Scarsdale Fat's and talk honestly about the outlook for various industries.

Everyone handling hundreds of millions of dollars is not a genius. But the competitive structure of the fund and money-management business means that most of the men who climb to the top are good at it.

Even if they lack that fine extra intuitive quality, their general familiarity with the thinking of other big-money managers gives them one advantage that at least the smaller individual investor doesn't have. That, too, is part of the "game."

Industry team ties U.S. in '68 steel scrimmage

By Philip W. McKinsey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The 1968 battle of steel ends up about a 7-7 tie.

Both sides made some points but neither managed a decisive victory. Steel companies will post prices probably sufficient to cover costs of the new United Steelworkers of America contract, but not so high as they would like.

Administration officials, on the other hand, say the increase is not so inflationary as it might have been. They expect a period of price stability for some months in this important basic product and hold that, in economic terms, the level of new steel prices will add no new fuel to what they hope is a dwindling inflationary fire.

Federal aims probed

It may well be that soggy steel-market conditions had more influence than the government's attack on the crucial United States Steel Corporation decision to undercut Bethlehem Steel's 5 percent across-the-board price increase. But, to the administration at least, the important thing is what U.S. Steel did, not why it did it.

The reverse is true in assessing the government's action. Why the administration chose to move has bearing on wage and price decisions that will be made in coming months. From the business point of view this is more important than what the administration accomplished in its confrontation with steel.

The spectacle of the federal government doing battle with private industry never is particularly appealing. There is an inherent messiness about such a move, aside from the philosophical arguments for or against government intervention.

Basic industry different

There is no real machinery for federal authorities to attack decisions by private industry. The campaigns end up by being essentially battles of words, and any more practical weapons—such as the favoring of one company over another in federal procurement — are thrown in on an ad hoc basis.

BUSINESS

But steel, as top administration officials pointed out repeatedly during the recent battle, is different. It is a big and basic industry. What is more, it has a history of price movement which many in the administration and Congress view with suspicion.

Overt antagonism toward the steel industry has diminished in Washington since the days when the late Sen. Estes Kefauver tried to prove that steel's system of setting prices was illegal, or since President Kennedy took the industry on. But a strong residue of this sentiment remains.

Even so, the administration proceeded cautiously before deciding to make an issue of the steel-price rise. Only with the virtually unanimous urging of his economic advisers did President Johnson decide to go ahead. But after an initial flurry of activity from Mr. Johnson himself, he left the burden of the battle on his economic aides and department heads.

Broad intervention doubted

The inference is that, except in such a unique circumstance and such a singular industry, the administration will not involve itself in other pricing decisions. It has neither the manpower nor the desire to intervene broadly in corporate pricing decisions, and it will probably avoid further such confrontations.

What's more, top administration officials say, the government feels it has no place at the collective bargaining talk. Management and labor, they say, can each look after its own interests and the government does not belong there.

Pricing decisions, being essentially one-sided, may be different. But except in what they believe to be extreme circumstances, government officials will avoid getting involved there, too.

On the other hand, there is a real desire in Washington to dampen the inflationary spiral which has been plaguing the economy. In a sense the confrontation with steel goes beyond whatever economic benefits administration officials believe they gained. It provided a vehicle to help dramatize the dangers of inflation and gave impetus to the "jawbone" campaign to hold down wages and prices that will become much more prominent in coming months.

Private pressure expected

What this means is that government intervention in other price decisions will not come automatically.

The Council of Economic Advisers has frequently applied pressure privately on industries which government economists felt were raising prices too high. This will continue. But the public type of brawl that marked the steel confrontation will not happen very often.

Meantime, the Cabinet committee on price stability, set up earlier this year by President Johnson, is working to come up with ideas to replace the now-defunct wage guidelines. Committee staffers will hold a series of private meetings in coming months with both labor and management men, searching for ideas and new approaches.

The income policies of such nations as Sweden and Britain are being surveyed, too. By year-end the committee hopes to produce a report including, at best, new recommendations on postguideline wage policy or, at least, some of the available alternatives.

On the price side, administration officials hope that to some extent diminishing demand arising from increased taxes and a generally slower pace of business will remove the pressure from price increases. Moreover, the "jawbone" campaign may be more effective than similar attempts in the past because it will come during a time when markets are turning soft anyway.

Up again

Washington

Retail food prices are expected to average 3½ percent higher this year over last, the Department of Agriculture said.

The gain in 1967 from a year earlier averaged less than 1 percent, the department said in a report on the national food situation.

Food prices appear to be leveling off a bit, with increases for the last three months of 1968 estimated to be smaller than those earlier in the year, the department said.

The price of food for home use this year is expected to average 3 percent higher than in 1967, while food consumed away from home will average about 5 percent higher.

The department said prices are up for fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, and soft drinks. Holding at last year's levels or decreased are coffee, potatoes, fats and oils, cereal and bakery products, and fish products.

Food spending this year will total about $101 billion, up 6 percent from 1967, and is expected to account for about 17 percent of a family's disposable income, the department said.

Of the 17 cents of the family dollar, 5 will go to farmers, 10 to marketing agencies, and 2 for fishery products and imports, the department said.

Profitable acquisitions

City Investing reaches out

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To many sight-seeing New Yorkers, Sterling Forest Gardens, a lush 125-acre display of flowers and wildlife, is a major tourist attraction.

But to George T. Scharffenberger, president of City Investing Company, the gardens are only a small piece of what is probably the largest tract of undeveloped real estate within an hour's drive of New York City.

Acquired by City Investing in the 1950's for $22 million, and recently appraised for $76 million, Sterling Forest's 22,000 acres may be worth several times that in the late 1970's.

Already Mr. Scharffenberger is mulling over plans for its future disposal—and a handsome capital gain for City.

In the meantime, as a key part of City's "investment portfolio," Sterling Forest is helping to turn an old-line real-estate holding firm into one of Wall Street's most-widely watched conglomerates.

In less than three years since Mr. Scharffenberger left a senior post at Litton Industries to revitalize City, corporate revenues have soared from $8 million to an annual rate of over $500 million.

Program fast-paced

"Our land-based assets," says Mr. Scharffenberger, "are a store of value enabling us to move energetically ahead with the other things we've been doing at City."

A fast pace acquisition program has put City into a variety of fields—ordnance, aerospace, steel containers, home building, printing, and franchising. Soon, with the takeover of Moore & McCormack Company, City will be in steamship-line operations.

In Mr. Scharffenberger's boldest move so far, City is currently bidding for all the stock of Home Insurance Company. If the tender offer is successful, it would add one of the nation's biggest fire-and-casualty companies, with assets of over $1 billion, to City's diversified fold.

Interviewed at his temporary Madison Avenue headquarters, Mr. Scharffenberger spoke of the "new" City as a "multiform" enterprise. He was surrounded by 18th-century English antiques belonging to French & Co., one of City's older properties. The tall, distinguished-looking executive prefers to avoid the "conglomerate" label when describing City Investing.

"It suggests a haphazard, planless rush to acquire other companies," he asserted.

Pattern spelled out

City's take-overs, Mr. Schaffenberger maintains, fall into a pattern broadly spelled out in a two-year-old growth plan. Well along the way to completion, the plan identifies eight areas of "above-average profit opportunities." Each is characterized by what the former public accountant calls a "high degree of innovation in either the product or the marketplace."

In four of these—aerospace and ordnance, shipping, building products, and graphic arts—City has already staked out a major claim. The company has yet to make a significant move into four other designated fields—leisure and recreation, minerals extraction, machine tools, and computer service.

Entry into the insurance business was not envisioned in City's original plan. But Home's enormous assets would more than quadruple City's net worth. And with the extra financial leverage and large cash flow, City will be able to make future acquisitions more easily.

A hallmark of Mr. Scharffenberger's acquisition approach is to avoid unfriendly tender offers. Unlike other conglomerates which sometimes go over the heads of management in trying to obtain shareholder support, City shuns what he calls "intrusions through the sheer exercise of economic muscle."

Management 'rescued'

"Our policy," he says, is "to find an attractive management and urge them to stay."

In buying control of Rheem Manufacturing Company, for example, City rescued Rheem's management from a raid by an adverse tenderer.

With annual sales of $290 million, Rheem's appeal to City lies in its well-established building-products and steel-container lines. Mr. Scharffenberger is especially interested in the market for low-cost, prefabricated housing for retirement communities. Rheem may provide one entry route.

A good acquisition, by City standards, is hard to find.

Companies with problems requiring lots of attention are quickly dropped. About 20 candidates go through the merger sieve each week, yet City has made only six major moves.

Each addition is expected to show an earnings growth rate of 15 percent a year and add 20 cents a share to City earnings.

So far, the goals have been more than met. For the year ending in April, per-share earnings advanced 59 percent to a $2.26 a share, while sales rose 43 percent to $220 million.

Some of the earnings gain is nonrecurring, resulting from the sale of real-estate properties.

In an inflationary era, Mr. Scharffenberger sees carefully chosen land investments as a valuable balance to City's thrust into manufacturing.

Thus, while older properties are being disposed of, new ones—in regions promising unusual growth—are acquired.

City's recent investment in General Development Company, Florida's second-biggest community developer, and Southern California Financial Corporation, a savings-and-loan holding company, already show sizable appreciation over book value.

On Wall Street, Mr. Scharffenberger's acquisition and managerial skill have won City a host of admirers.

Its stock, before splitting 2-for-1 in March, tripled in a year. Lately, it has suffered from some of the market's disenchantment with conglomerates.

Yet some Wall Street observers are beginning to wonder whether City's impressive momentum can be maintained.

Acquiring companies is one thing, they say, but operating them successfully is another. Moore-McCormack, for example, has lagged behind other shipping companies in moving into containerized shipping. It has had a drab earnings record.

The critics notwithstanding, Mr. Scharffenberger is confident that City's transformation has just begun.

"We won't hit maximum size until sales reach between $2 billion and $3 billion," he says.

Fed holds line on credit policy

Business roundup

New York

Federal Reserve money managers generally held the line on credit policy in the week ended Wednesday, with the main banking indicators drawing a mixed pattern.

The Treasury is in the midst of borrowing more than $8 billion, and the Fed tries to keep credit conditions stable during such financing.

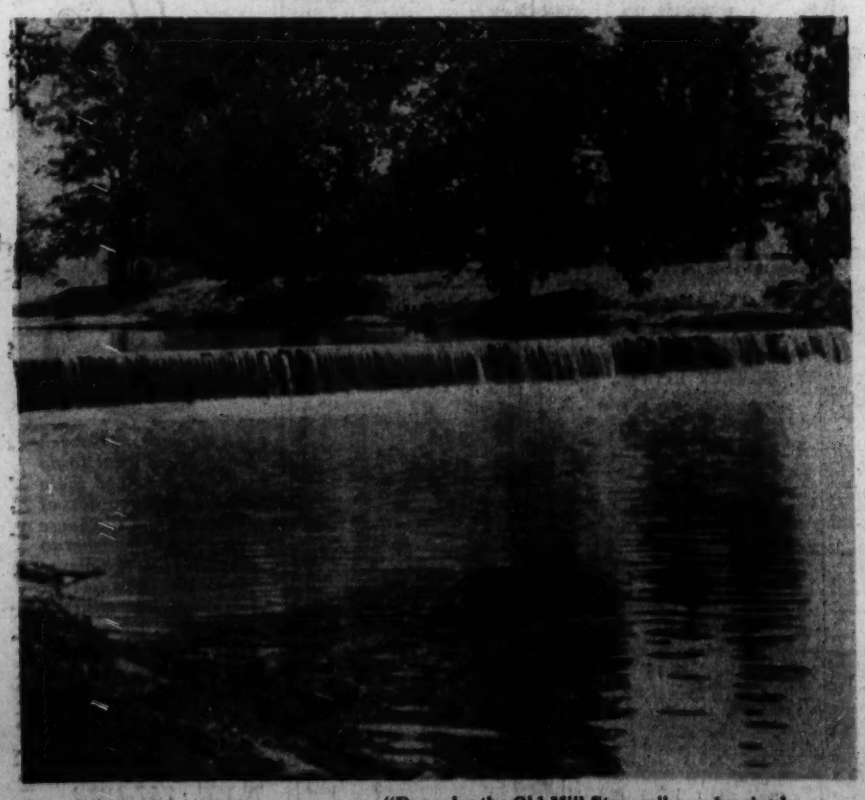
Bank reserves—a principal indicator—tightened to a net borrowed reserve position of $381 million on a daily average, the New York Federal Reserve Bank estimated, from a deficit of $262 million the previous week. But special conditions in New York City banks, rather than a shift in policy, accounted for the change.

Money-market analysts look for the Fed to move slowly toward an easier policy—including a possible cut in its discount rate.

Stock-market comment

Spear and Staff: "We would not adopt a 'sell everything' approach at this time. A good technical rally is a reasonable expectation and there is a possibility that many stocks have already seen their lows."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.



The old (clean) mill stream

"Down by the Old Mill Stream" was inspired by this very one—the Blanchard River—in 1908. Today, the Whirlpool Corporation does its part to keep the stream pure with a water-treatment system as part of its new plant in Findlay, Ohio, where Tell Taylor saw the river and penned his popular song.

Mink raising traced to 1866

The first fur-bearing animals raised commercially were minks raised in Oneida County, N.Y., in 1866 by H. Ressegue. Prices of skins were high, and live animals for breeding stock brought $30 a pair.

Underground A-blast tested in gas production

By the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas

Evaluation is under way on results of the first production test of Project Gasbuggy, an attempt to simulate natural-gas production using an underground nuclear explosion.

The project is the joint venture of the Atomic Energy Commission, El Paso Natural Gas Company, and the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.

The bureau estimates the technique, if proved feasible, could double the recoverable United States reserves of natural gas.

Approximately 57 million cubic feet of gas was produced from the well, which was formed by a nuclear detonation on Dec. 10, 1967.

The test, which began June 28, involved 15 days of gas production with two shutdowns for bottomhold pressure and temperature measurement.

Preliminary calculations indicate the chimney has a void volume blasted out by the explosion of two million cubic feet.

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Whooping it up after their Governor, Spiro T. Agnew, was nominated as the party's vice-presidential candidate are members of Maryland's delegation to the GOP national convention in Miami Beach. While the demonstration was in progress, other delegates began an unsuccessful move to get the second-spot nomination for Michigan Gov. George Romney.

A merry time for Maryland

Dixie on Agnew: he won't hurt

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Southern delegates, eyeing the Republicans' new vice-presidential nominee, say his effect on Dixie will be "zero."

"Governor Agnew is completely unknown here," said a convention delegate from Georgia. "You could walk down the street of almost any Southern city and probably not find a single person who knows who Agnew is or what he stands for."

Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the compromise candidate from Maryland, was chosen with an eye on both North and South. Like any compromise on a heated issue, his selection left both sides somewhat disgruntled, but not rebellious.

"Governor Reagan was my first choice," said Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, a chief spokesman for the Southern forces. "But Governor Agnew is acceptable."

Jack Breed, a delegate from Jackson, Miss., said: "Reagan would have done a lot of good for us in Mississippi, but Agnew —he just doesn't hurt."

Homer Jackson, a delegate from Birmingham, Ala., noted: "Agnew won't make a significant difference to the ticket's chances in Alabama. He is sort of neuter."

Law-and-order man

Mr. Agnew's prime asset, several said, was that the few people who knew him in the South regard him as a "law and order" man.

Otherwise, over a dozen delegates from Southern States generally agreed that the Maryland Governor will serve principally as an inoffensive backdrop for Mr. Nixon, who must carry the bulk of the fight for the Southern vote.

That fight will be extremely hard, the delegates said. The ominous shadow of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace hangs over their fortunes in the Deep South, where he threatens to sweep four or more states.

Senator Thurmond, looking over the 1968 campaign, said five major issues interest the Southern voter. These issues, which he indicated the Nixon-Agnew ticket must address itself to, are:

1. The shift of power to Washington. Southern voters, he said, favor reversing this shift by channeling tax monies back to state and local governments for local programs.
2. Higher federal spending. This must be stopped.
3. Law and order. He calls this the year's prime issue.
4. National security. This should be improved by ending the Vietnam war, dealing more strongly with Communist countries, and improving relations with other lands.
5. The Supreme Court. Mr. Nixon has promised the South, according to Senator Thurmond, that he favors appointing lawyers to the court who approve a strict construction of the Constitution.

Choice follows consultation

In these areas, the Senator noted, Governor Agnew rates within an acceptable range. He is "acceptable because he stands for the principle of the Constitution . . . and he has stood up very well on the No. 1 issue of the campaign—law and order. . . . In Maryland he has stood up to the militants."

The Agnew choice, Senator Thurmond indicated, came after both Southern conservatives and Northern liberals had strongly stated their opinions to Mr. Nixon in favor of various running mates.

"Northerners preferred certain candidates, and the South wanted certain candidates and the North didn't want them. I'd say this candidate hits it about in the middle. . . . Now some of these big-city newspapers call [Gov. Nelson A.] Rockefeller and [New York City Mayor John V.] Lindsay 'in the middle' but that's not the kind of 'middle' I'm talking about."

While Mr. Thurmond balked at having a liberal on the ticket, at least one Southern delegate—with thoughts of November—disagreed.

Wallace threat seen

Frank G. Miller, a conservative state Senator from Decatur, Ga., indicated sympathy with the Northern plea that a liberal was vitally needed on the ticket to carry key Northern states. Mr. Miller said a 'dove' on Vietnam like Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon might have given a vital boost to GOP fortunes.

"The South wouldn't have liked it, but they would have had to live with it," he said. "After all, the name of the game is to win in November."

Mr. Miller is one of those who expects a strong Wallace showing in the Deep South. He predicts the Alabamian will win at least 40 percent of the vote in Georgia, with Nixon close behind and the Democratic candidate (presumably Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey) trailing well to the rear.

Other delegates indicated that Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama probably would be lost to Mr. Wallace, and that he would also run well in South Carolina and Florida, among others.

★From the inside: tapping of Agnew

Continued from Page 1

who would be able to make some appeal to Northeastern voters without, at the same time, hurting Mr. Nixon in the South. "We needed a man," one congressional leader said, "who would not cause more voters to move away from the Republican Party this fall and vote for George Wallace."

Who were discussed as vice-presidential possibilities? Besides Messrs. Percy, Lindsay, and Hatfield, the following were included: Govs. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, John A. Love of Colorado, George Romney of Michigan, whose name was placed in nomination, Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania, and Ronald Reagan of California, Sen. John G. Tower of Texas, Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Reps. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, George Bush of Texas, and Rogers C. B. Morton of Maryland, former Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, and California Lt. Gov. Robert Finch.

As the list began to emerge, there was considerable opposition expressed by the more liberal members of the group. But they were in the minority.

Then came a staff meeting where, again, Mr. Nixon listened to the pros and cons of several candidates. Here he also heard some particularly affirmative talk in favor of a man who would be potent in the cities — such as Messrs. Lindsay, Hatfield, or Percy.

Main considerations

Then Mr. Nixon moved into his own private consultations.

These were the considerations that shaped his final decision:

- In 1960 he had overridden the objection of a similar leader advisory group and chosen Henry Cabot Lodge. The Southerners and Northern conservatives had been particularly stubborn in resisting this Nixon choice.

But, in Mr. Nixon's view, Mr. Lodge had turned out to be a poor campaigner and quite uncooperative. Thus, he decided that this time he would make a choice that would be compatible with the wishes of the majority of the leadership advisers.

- He came to the decision, too, that rather than pick a man who would necessarily help the ticket most he would pick a man who would hurt the ticket least.
- Thus, he came to the conclusion that he would choose a running mate who would be relatively unknown. This meant he would be focusing public attention primarily on his own candidacy.

The vice-presidential nominee would be a man who would make a pleasant appearance and a vigorous campaign. But it would be Mr. Nixon's campaign in the main.

By this point the decision was mainly down to Governors Volpe and Agnew, it seemed. In addition, other survivors included Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, Mr. Ford, Senator Tower, Governor Romney, Mr. Finch, and Senator Percy. But even though Messrs. Romney and Percy were still on the so-called "list," observers from within the committee feel they had been ruled out hours before.

Some Republican governors had been putting pressure on Mr. Nixon to choose a governor as a running mate this time. This, too, Mr. Nixon was taking into consideration as he weighed the possibilities.

Two advisers were with Mr. Nixon during almost all of the morning devoted to the making of the decision. They were Robert Finch, Lieutenant Governor of California, and Senator Tower of Texas.

Mr. Nixon then weighed Governor Agnew carefully as he made his decision.

He liked the Governor's position in favor of open housing. This, he thought, would appeal to the North. At the same time he knew that the Southerners found Governor Agnew to their liking. The Governor was tall, had a good voice, would make a good appearance on the platform — even better, he felt, than Mr. Volpe.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Police fire tear gas to enforce a curfew in the Negro Liberty City section of Miami and end two days of violence. National Guardsmen moved into the area Thursday night and restored order, following outbreaks of shooting, window smashing, and burning. Police said 18 persons were wounded during a day and night of shooting. Three persons were killed by gunfire. Sporadic gunshots rang out again Friday, but police called the renewed disturbances "minor." The sheriff's office said the area was "under firm control."

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The child-world of Misterogers

By Richard J. Cattani

The songs in TV's Misterogers' new album help sew the family unit closer together. Called "Let's Be Together Today," the recording celebrates the small things in a preschooler's life — like the special treat he finds in going somewhere with an adult. But while other children's albums also often mirror the child's mind, this album's chief virtue is that it catches the equivalent delight parents feel from the same shared adventures.

This adult-child dual level of Fred Rogers' work is well known to the thousands of educational TV viewers who watch his daily program "Misterogers' Neighborhood." For part of the show he caters to the pre-schooler's appetite for fantasy: He becomes a puppeteer and voice for an array of eccentric characters—Henrietta Pussycat, X the Owl, and King Friday the Thirteenth. To open and close the show he plays himself—an adult who puts on sneakers as a symbol of informality and talks directly to the camera with a gentle voice that never hardens. He talks reassuringly always.

He sings reassuringly too in his new album. The song "Please Don't Think It's Funny," for example, tells of those moments a child has when he needs a strong comforting hand or hug. Discipline isn't overlooked either in the Misterogers family approach. He takes up the problem of the mad that children feel when things go wrong or they don't get their way. But he gives the song a bouncing tune and stresses the young's ability to snuff out temper and thereby enjoy the rewards of self-control. He also considers the irksome bone of parents' wanting to be told when children are going away, adding the twist of how children too like to be told the when and where of their parents' outings.

Rogers' key theme is recognizing the individuality of each child. An oft-repeated song on his show (by the way, nearly all the songs on his show, in his first two albums, and in this one were written by Rogers himself) is "I Like You As You Are." He explained during a recent program how he arrived at an understanding of the importance of this theme:

"No one of us has all the answers. I, as a father, certainly know that. And there's no one prescription for every child. But listening is so important. Most of us talk a lot and that doesn't leave much time for listening. I know when I first started to work with children I was so involved in trying to be somebody with them that I could hardly allow them to be themselves with me. And little by little as I became more comfortable with myself, I think the children were able to be more comfortable with me."

It's important that a family climate be comfortable, filled with an appreciation of each by each for simply being what they are. "Let's Be Together Today" strengthens those vital qualities of quiet and control.

Small World Enterprises, Inc.

Fred Rogers

TV's Misterogers celebrates the small things in a preschooler's life—being with an adult, sharing an adventure. And he catches the delight parents feel at the same time.

Camping with the cats

Knutsford, England

"But cats are such a nuisance at holiday times," our friends used to say to us, "especially when you are camping." They take a bit of convincing when we tell them that Richard and Angus are inveterate campers.

When we decided to take up camping some years ago this problem arose. It was evident that we were going to have to be popping the cats into kennels pretty frequently, which they hated. So against the advice of all our friends, who assured us that cats were attached to places, not people, we packed up our gear, a formidable load for five of us, and settled the cats on top, where they were able to look out of the station wagon windows, and where they caused some distraction to the general public whenever we stopped at traffic lights.

We were heading for Stratford on Avon, with a stop near Coventry to view the cathedral. Arriving at the campsite we asked the proprietor if he had any objection to cats. He scratched his head. "Never had a cat before," he said, "plenty of dogs," which he insisted must be tied up and not cause any nuisance to other campers. So we duly set up camp, keeping the cats fastened in the car until all was in place and the family standing by to capture the runaways, for we were sure that as soon as freedom was offered they'd be off.

Not a bit of it! Richard and Angus descended regally, inspected the tent, with particular reference to beds, then set off on a leisurely tour of the site. It was growing dusk and there were already several dogs on the site, tied by long leads or ropes to their respective encampments, and it didn't take long for our two rebels to discover that the dogs couldn't get at them, while they could be as saucy as they liked without fear of retribution. Consequently, they paraded up and down six inches from the end of the longest leash and it was only to restore peace and quiet to the site which was soon a frenzy of yapping dogs, that we were forced to bring the two offenders into the tent.

From then on, they were sold on camping, and traveled far and wide with us. Always they caused interest and comment, and certainly played to their audiences, causing us no little amusement. They never attempted to stray from us, and during the days, when we left the campsite, they sat quite happily in the car while we did our sightseeing.

Of course there were some aspects of camping of which they didn't approve. I well remember one occasion when we were staying in Yorkshire, Richard, being chased by a cow, fell into the river. For some reason cows dislike cats more than they do dogs, or so it appears. Maybe it just happens that they are more curious about cats, but on several occasions we have had to rescue the two explorers, who come tearing across a field with a herd of cows or heifers hot on their heels.

The weather, too, is important to them. Once it rained, and it rained, and it rained. This they took as a personal affront. It was all our fault, and they kept up a continuous growling and moaning the whole day. Perhaps they were conscious of the rising water before we were, but even we realized eventually that the river was soon to burst its banks. So, donning bathing costumes, we got down the sodden canvas and headed for home. It took them several days to forgive us for this episode, and only cat enthusiasts can appreciate just how disapproving two large cats can be!

Once we took the cats to visit friends in Nottingham, calling in to lunch on the way to a weekend in Derbyshire. We carefully shut them into a conservatory at the back of the house, thinking they would be safe there, only to look out of the window a few moments later to see the two plump, furry cats strolling complacently around the garden. As we opened the door, in rushed Richard and Angus, speaking to us, telling us that they really didn't need to be fastened up anywhere, since they had no intention of going off without us. For the rest of our time there they sat comfortably by the fire, quite at home.

So now, we never take any notice when we are told that cats prefer places to people, since we have proved that with ours it certainly is not so. We have spent weekends and holidays in country cottages apart from the tent and never once have we had the slightest trouble. Could it be that in our household cats are treated more or less as humans, certainly as members of the family, and not just as cats?

Dorothy Grant

Quotation for today

All great men have lived by hope; not what they saw, but what they believed in, made their strength.
—James Freeman Clarke

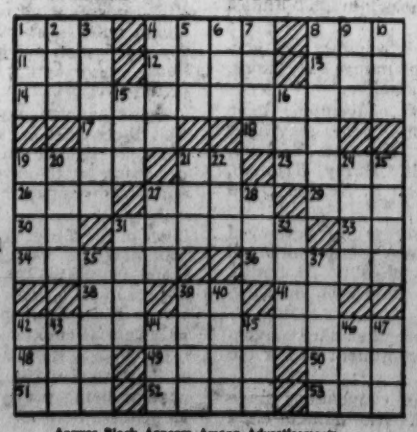
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Sindbad's bird
4. Century plant
8. Favorite
11. Musical perception
12. Broth
13. Past
14. Sinner
17. Gratuity
18. Gnaw
19. Golf stroke
21. Italian river
23. Manger
26. Some
27. Planet
29. One addressed
30. Neuter pronoun
31. Good luck symbol
33. Refusal
34. Eminent
36. Mollycoddle
38. You and me
39. Thus
41. Toward
42. Confirm
48. Hail
49. Large toad
50. By means of
51. Billfish
52. History
53. Hankering

Down

1. Soak flax
2. Blade
3. Tricky
4. Caama
5. Fire wood
6. Yours and mine
7. Fencing sword
8. Pies
9. Conceit
10. High rocky hill
15. Seine
16. Pouch
19. Discomfort
20. Bib. preposition
21. Dance step
22. Grampus
24. Electrified particles
25. Channel marker
27. Infuriated
28. Call for help
31. Disarray
32. Buckwheat tree
35. Potato
37. Saponaceous
39. Icelandic narrative
40. Burden
42. Slump
43. Grape
44. Pat
45. Loop and knot
46. Pipe fitting
47. Sea bird



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: If a student excels in a field of interest not included in school activities, such as music, more and more the teachers are demanding that he spend many hours at practice so that he will perform at his best. This takes up so much time that he cannot participate in other activities which he might be interested in.

Would it be better to do well in one area, or to be fairly good in several?

Jeff C.
Seattle

E. D. C.: Of course you shouldn't let one activity take an unreasonable amount of time. You should balance things. It is possible also to spread yourself so thin that you do not excel in any one thing. Yet I have found that the hard work a young person does to perform really well in one subject feeds back into his work at other subjects. The concentration and discipline he has learned are reflected in his other activities. Hard work, based on real interest and motivation — and, indeed, genuine pleasure in accomplishment — is a great key to success.

We invite young people to send in brief questions or comments to this column, which the editor will comment upon in return. Send them to DIALOGUE, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

A verse for today...

For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit. For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.
—Rom. 8:5, 6

FAMILY FEATURES

A leisurely stroll on the Stroget

By Lyda Ann Jensen

One of the most famous of all of Europe's walking streets is Copenhagen's mile-long "Stroget." Stroget is a typically literal Danish word which means, "the length of street in a town which is especially frequented by pedestrians and shoppers." By this definition every town everywhere has a Stroget, but in Denmark, Stroget now means the walking street of Copenhagen.

For a multitude of reasons, suburban shopping centers have not become popular in Europe. Europeans, generally speaking, still prefer to shop downtown.

Downtown always means parking problems and overcrowded streets. This pattern is the same in all the larger European cities.

In Europe, however, there is the added complication that the downtown areas of most cities have ancient narrow streets lined with old buildings which are usually of historic importance and, therefore, cannot be torn down. Thus most European streets in downtown areas continue to get more and more impossibly clogged with people, cars, and trucks.

Various solutions have been tried, such as banning passenger cars at certain hours, or banning busses at certain times. In practice these half-way schemes have rarely worked. But there is one solution that has been successful. It's called the walking street, and you find it in Stockholm, Kiel, Hamburg, Munich, Amsterdam, Geneva, and dozens of other cities, both small and large.

When it was first proposed to ban all traffic from Copenhagen's mile-long complex of main shopping streets, there was the usual hue and cry. Ever cautious Danish shopkeepers protested that they would lose business if people could not drive up to their stores. Others predicted that during wet weather (of which Denmark has more than her share) such a street would be simply deserted.

♪ ♪ ♪

This has not been the case. And today Copenhagen's walking street is as popular with the merchants as it is with Danes and visitors.

Actually, Stroget's success can be attributed to various factors, some unique to Copenhagen. First of all the city worked out new traffic patterns to absorb all the cars which formerly used Stroget as a thoroughfare. Fortunately, this could be done fairly easily.

Secondly, the street was made attractive to pedestrians. Park benches were conveniently placed along the street, but not where they would block a merchant's windows. Instead they are located in front of stone fronted banks or churchyards.

Many restaurants and cafes were officially encouraged to move out onto the sidewalk in summer. They wouldn't be blocking anything since pedestrians had the full width of street and sidewalks to themselves. In one case, a restaurant which faced a corner where the street widened considerably, set out a small island cafe called the "coffee center."

Shops were encouraged to display flowers, in window boxes, and small flower vendors were permitted to set up outdoor shops at the intersection of various squares.

What happened? The Danes were thrilled. Now they had time to stand and stare, time to window shop without being pushed and elbowed; they could crisscross back and forth to compare prices and styles, taking time to see all the merchandise the shops had on display.

The two fountains along Stroget became places for people to congregate, to meet each other, or just to sit down and rest in the middle of a busy day. And downtown merchants have found that their business has actually improved.

The tourists, who are a mainstay of the Danish economy, absolutely love it. They can find most of the city's very best shops right on Stroget: The Royal Copenhagen porcelain works, Illum's Bolighus, a fabulous display of top quality modern furnishings for the home, all three of the city's best department stores, two of the finest quality antique shops, and myriad small specialty shops and boutiques along with camera and watch stores.

♪ ♪ ♪

Copenhagen's Stroget has the best of three worlds. Ancient copper-spired architecture for a fascinating background, the city's best shopping as a basic attraction, combined with a suburban shopping center's convenience.

But the Danes are not ones to let a good thing become static. Periodically there are extra attractions added to keep the street "alive."

When King Frederik IX is in residence in Copenhagen, his very own guard marches from their barracks to his palace via Stroget. Around lunch time when the guard changes, strolling pedestrians are treated to the distant sound of drums and fife, which herald the passing of the Royal Guard. Then they approach, dressed in giant fur busbys, colorful red and blue uniforms, shoes and belts spit and polished to the long traditional mirrorlike finish.

Twice a day they pass, and it is significant that the Royal Guard itself has to be guarded by the police to prevent excited pedestrians from disturbing the line of march.

On sunny summer days art students from all over Europe settle down on the sidewalk curbing, and with a box of colored chalk start coloring the sidewalk. Their drawings range from reproductions of the old masters, with Mona Lisa the favorite, to original modern abstractions.

Always the artists display a little sign saying where they are from—for example: "Moroccan art student touring Scandinavia. Your help appreciated"; "U. S. students visiting Denmark. Having a great time"; or "Art students from Munich. We hope you like our work."

And then, apparently during the dark of night, a mysterious man comes along and washes down the whole street—all the chalk drawings vanish. In the early morning, for two hours only, delivery vans appear and the street looks just like an ordinary downtown avenue. Then the pedestrians return.

For children

Who is to be crowned king of the birds?

By Amelia Garvey
Illustrated by Carolyn Bentley

Once upon a time the birds of the forest gathered together to select one of their number to be King. The robin, sparrow and fierce-looking eagle flew to the clearing in the woods which was the appointed meeting place. The bluebird and the hummingbird, the skylark and the canary all perched on nearby branches, preening their feathers and strutting back and forth. Each was convinced that he deserved to be King.

They asked the lion to judge a contest. And he sat thinking seriously of the best way to do it so that his decision would be correct and just.

His thoughts were interrupted by the fluttering of a little wren who flew in and took her place. The other birds laughed at the tiny creature and wondered out loud why she would want to enter a contest.

The lion bellowed and shook his mane to get their attention.

"In order to give everyone a fair chance," he decided, "we'll have a flying contest. Whoever flies the highest will be elected King."

At that, the birds started to exercise their wings and prepare for the flight. The hawk, with his sturdy body, thought that surely he would be the winner. But the lordly eagle, disdainfully looking down his long nose at the other contenders, spread his enormous wings and flapped them, assured that he could propel himself high, high above all others, and that he would undoubtedly be the winner.

The day of the contest arrived and the excitement in Birdland was intense. The lark rose before dawn, singing his clear-toned song, loud and true. The canary chirped happily and darted to and fro on the branch of a towering oak tree. The robin pecked at his red breast and fluttered his feathers. The eagle strutted back and forth, stretching his wings with force, and creating such a strong breeze that the sparrow almost lost his footing and had to fly to a nearby bush.

All the animals of the forest gathered to see the race. The elephant lumbered in; the giraffe stood on the outskirts of the crowd. Stretching his long neck, he had no trouble seeing over the heads of the others. The tiger slinked into his place and the bear sat down heavily on a tree stump.

The lion asked the birds to form a ring in the clearing so that all would have an equal start from the ground. Then he gave the signal and the race began.

The bluebird got off to a good start. He shot up through the air like a miniature rocket. The hawk followed close behind, gaining on him with each flap of his strong wings. The plump robin tired soon and it was obvious from the beginning that he would not be a serious threat to the others. And then the eagle hit his stride and, with each movement of his wings, outdistanced the other birds, one by one.

"Where is the wren?" asked the rabbit, who was a friend and had missed her.

"She probably didn't think she had a chance," croaked the frog, "and didn't even want to try."

The eagle soared higher and higher, until his great size grew small in the distance. It was obvious to the spectators that he was the winner. But the lion had just opened his mouth to roar the announcement, when a tiny speck appeared above the eagle's form and shot toward the sky.

"What is it?" cried the squirrel, quickly climbing a tree to get a better look. The giraffe stretched his neck as far as he could. The lion squinted into the sun.

"It's the wren," growled the bear. "She's flying higher than the eagle. Watch her go!"

The rabbit squealed with joy and perched on the elephant's back, the better to see what was going on.

It took the animals a few minutes to figure out what had happened. The eagle, sure of his victory, had started to descend to claim the crown, when the little wren, who had ridden most of the way up on the eagle's back, her tiny weight unnoticed by the powerful bird, had begun her own short flight toward the sky. Her strength was sufficient to bring her small body above that of the eagle. The animals looked at each other, amused, and clapped in admiration of the little creature. Then they looked expectantly at the lion.

He sat scratching his head and thinking seriously.

"The rules said that whoever flew the highest would be declared King," he announced finally. "And we all saw who did that. So," he roared (and the animals closest to him thought they saw a smile on his face), "I pronounce the wren the King of the Birds. We will all meet here a week from today for the crowning ceremony."

As the animals and birds dispersed to go their different ways, they heard the owl say, sagely shaking his head, "It's not always size and strength that wins the race."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Saturday, August 10, 1968

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The Nixon strategy

There can be no doubt about it. Richard Nixon has launched his drive for the presidency on issues which will have a powerful appeal to vast numbers of Americans. Furthermore, there is every indication that the Republican nominee plans to wage a tougher and even "fighting" campaign than he did in 1960 when he lost the presidency by a ballot's breadth.

It is plain that Mr. Nixon is convinced that there are three overtowering anxieties in the hearts of his countrymen. These are the frightening, ever-present specter of crime and violence, the weariness and frustration with the war in Vietnam, and the feeling that the United States, its government and its official lack determination and fail of respect.

There can be little doubt but that he is right in his analysis. And it is equally apparent that he intends to bear down heavily, daily, aggressively on these points. The great question mark is: Will these of themselves be enough to win the election, given the fact that George Wallace seems likely to siphon off large numbers of votes which the crime and violence issue would otherwise give Mr. Nixon, and given the fact that the Nixon strategy seems likely to have little appeal for a number of definite groups in the population?

Although the Republican nominee did make certain gestures towards civil rights and towards greater opportunity for racial minorities, these themes did not emerge as strongly from his acceptance speech as did his words on law and order. Nor was there in his address any strong bearing down on another problem which exercises many Americans — the fight against poverty and the social ills which poverty brings.

Thus it seems unlikely that Mr. Nixon will exercise much appeal for (a) racial minorities, (b) a considerable portion of today's socially conscious youth, and (c) those liberally inclined independents who believe that law and order can only proceed from social and economic reform.

Will Mr. Nixon's probable weakness with these groups, plus his loss of strength to Mr. Wallace, above all in the South, plus the likely opposition of organized labor make it impossible for him to achieve a majority of electoral votes? Clearly, he does not think so. There are other politicians who do.

Much will depend upon the course of events. No progress in the peace talks in Paris, further racial upheavals, a serious division over policy between the Humphrey and McCarthy wings of the Democratic Party could sharpen Mr. Nixon's appeal. On the other hand, he must be extremely careful not to give the nation the impression that his campaign is essentially negative and lacks forwardmoving proposals. The candidate who will win in November will be the man who convinces the American people that he will try to settle national problems not merely suppress them.

As yet unknown quantity

A first and foremost task of the new Republican vice-presidential nominee will be to make himself, his ideas, and his abilities known to the American people. Although as Governor of Maryland he has already had an impact within his own state, he is little known in other areas, except to professional politicians.

In choosing Governor Agnew as his running mate, Richard Nixon bore out his promises to pick a man who (a) is a political moderate, and (b) who would not be totally unacceptable to the South. The vice-presidential nominee fits both these categories.

He was elected Governor in 1966 on a largely pro-civil-rights platform. He fought a white backlash even more vigorously than some of his backers thought necessary. He may thus be termed basically antiracist. On the other hand, few high public officials spoke out more vigorously than did he on the occasion of the rioting which followed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination. In a Baltimore meeting he spoke so sharply and critically to moderate black leaders, accusing them of surrendering to the advocates of violence, that a number stalked angrily from his office.

Mr. Nixon made it clear that he selected Governor Agnew because he saw him as a man who would be (a) effective in office, (b) a good campaigner, and (c) able to handle the new and highly important jobs which Mr. Nixon would give him if the Republicans win in November. Of these three qualifications, Governor Agnew has proven only the second, that he is a good campaigner, something he showed in 1966.

As for being effective in office, this has yet to be shown. Faced with a Democratic Legislature, he quickly ran into trouble. Some observers felt that he thereupon trod overcautiously, and failed to give adequately dynamic leadership. He also suffered a setback when Marylanders recently decisively defeated an effort to institute a new state constitution, which the Governor had strongly backed.

It is thus impossible to say as yet whether Governor Agnew could be expected to handle efficiently the many towering national tasks which Mr. Nixon would apparently hand him. Among such assignments are thought to be those having to do with urban affairs, poverty, and race relations.

It would be wrong to say that large numbers were not surprised, and that many were not disappointed with this choice. Governor Agnew now has the opportunity to prove himself nationally.

Verkramptes and Verligtes

Under South African Prime Minister B. J. Vorster, there has been a striking paradox between his party's home and foreign policies. At home, Mr. Vorster has pursued the hard line of his predecessors in a continuing effort to make ever clearer and sharper the dividing line between the races. Few things have brought this home to outsiders as clearly as the forced disbanding of novelist Alan Paton's Liberal Party — the one remaining party in the country that had thitherto preserved its multiracialism. But abroad — and more particularly in Africa south of the equator — Mr. Vorster has sought to develop diplomatic relations with such newly independent black African states as are willing.

Inevitably, however, it has not been possible to keep a watertight compartment between home and foreign policies. Mr. Vorster's correct and almost friendly dealings with the governments of Malawi, Botswana, and Lesotho have, in fact, stirred murmurings and rumblings of stern disapproval within that very segment of white South African opinion which for two decades has been the mainstay of the Nationalist dynasty inaugurated with the premiership of Daniel Malan in 1948.

Those who have misgivings about Prime Minister Vorster's foreign policy are referred to locally as the Verkramptes (the narrow-minded). Opposed to them within his Nationalist Party are the Verligtes (the enlightened).

The Verkramptes are doctrinaire zealots who believe in white supremacy and the supremacy of Boer culture. They see no need to soften lines between the races, either at home or abroad. Mr. Vorster's willingness to shake hands on South African soil with a representative of a black African state is to them dangerous heresy which might eventually bring crashing down the whole edifice of the South Africa of today. In their eyes, Mr. Vorster's integration of even English-speaking whites into the Nationalist Party is part and parcel of the same heretical mistake.

The Verligtes are those, like Mr. Vorster, who are willing to come to terms with independent black Africa — provided independent black Africa will let South Africa go its own way at home.

For a South African Nationalist Prime Minister, there is a wry twist in this criticism from the Verkramptes. Within white South Africa, the English-speaking community was long the main liability for postwar Nationalist administrations. Today the liability lies rather with their own kind.

Bully and blessing

New architecture, like boldly modern music and art, stirs wonder and anathema.

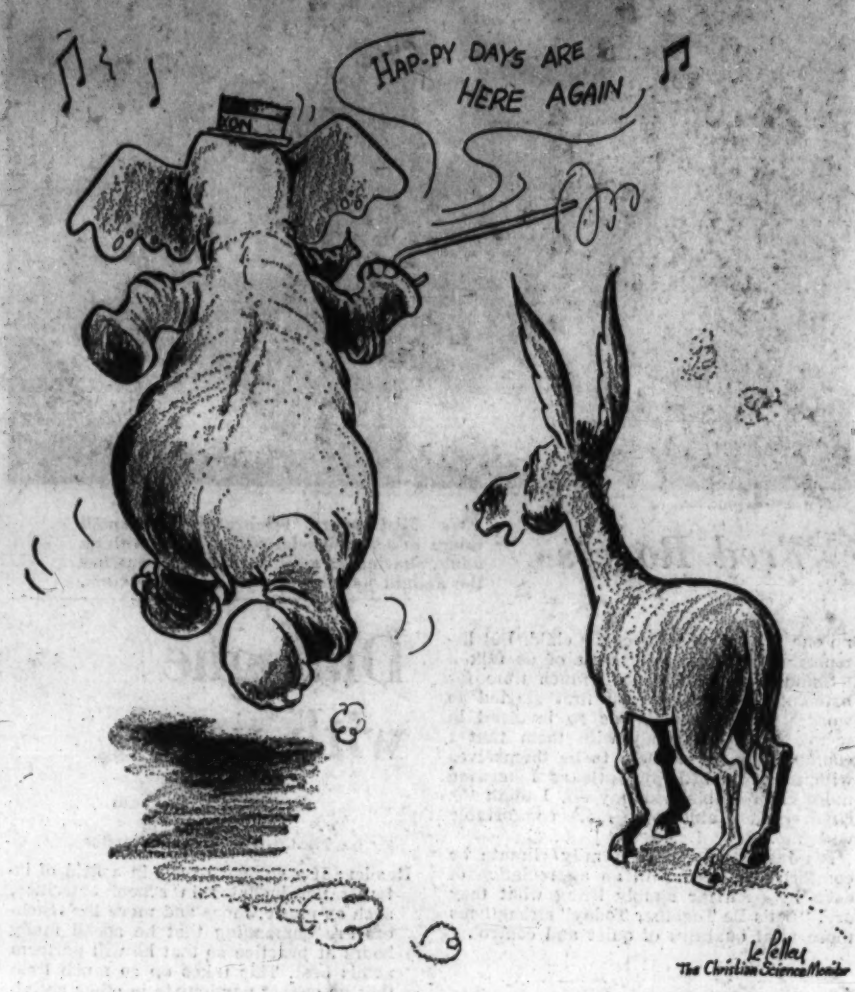
The newly opened Hayward Art Gallery in London, which resembles the cantilevered constructions children like to make with variously shaped blocks, has provoked a barrage of critical invective the British are so good at. "Concrete-cladded 'brutalist' style," wrote Nigel Gosling in the Observer. He objected that the strong character of the structure, with its curves and bulges, stole the show from the superb Matisse exhibit.

We must say, however, we find the lines and shapes of the new Hayward building alive and animated in a not unpleasing way. It may not have the rectangularness people think of in art museums, but it is possible to find serenity and balance in diversity as well as in sameness.

We look too with wonder at the sleek "Y" shaped, Mies van der Rohe inspired 70-story apartment building recently risen on the shore of Lake Michigan in Chicago. And the mere thought that the first steel just put into place for the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York will rise 110 stories is simply astounding.

Whether one feels new architecture bullies or blesses his sensibilities, he can welcome its statements on the magnitude and texture man can effect in the world today.

'I wonder if I can get rid of all my worries like that'



Le Pellet
The Christian Science Monitor

To right of center

By Erwin D. Canham

Let's think

Miami Beach

Contrary to earlier indications, which came from persons very close to Richard M. Nixon himself, the Republican Party's posture for the campaign ends up to the right of center, rather than to the left.

The dominant appeal, as set by Mr. Nixon himself, is against violence: in war abroad and in rioting in the cities.

There was very little emphasis on removing the causes of violence. There was much emphasis on repressing it, primarily through a change in leadership.

Consistent decision

Mr. Nixon's melodramatic phrase: "A long dark night for America is about to end," undoubtedly has a great attraction to many citizens in this time of troubles. It is the antithesis, though the psychological counterpart, of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's appeal for joy.

The thrust of the acceptance speech was conservative. It could be applauded by the frankly right-wing Southerners. Its terms could not be faulted very seriously by the liberals of the urban North. It rode with the tide which is believed to be sweeping the United States, and which certainly dominated this convention.

Mr. Nixon's choice of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, as vice-presidential nominee, while greeted with outspoken surprise and considerable dismay, was consistent with his decision to place his campaign to the right of center, but not so far to the right as such men as Gov. Ronald Reagan or Sen. John G. Tower.

The selection of vice-presidential nominees has often been an unappealing exercise. Sen. Barry Goldwater's picking of Rep. William E. Miller four years ago met great criticism. John F. Kennedy's sensational choice of Lyndon B. Johnson in 1960 was as surprising as the advent of Governor Agnew today. It helped win that election. People here are saying that Governor Agnew may not hurt the ticket, but it is hard to see how he can help it.

Wallace still strong

But Governor Agnew stands almost exactly where Mr. Nixon evidently wants the party to stand. He has talked tough to civil-rights activists but he has favored open housing. He is positioned squarely upon the Mason-Dixon line.

It's a little hard to understand why the Nixon people led us to believe that he was favoring for the second place liberals like Mayor John V. Lindsay, Sen. Charles H. Percy, or Sen. Mark O. Hatfield. His decision not to move in their direction, in any case, showed that he is more concerned about the right and the center than he is about the left. Yet Southerners here, though pleased with the Agnew choice, still felt George C. Wallace would carry their states.

Clear-cut choice

Mr. Nixon has helped create a contrast with the Democrats, contrary to indications written earlier this week in this space. This could be good politics. It may force the Democrats farther to the left. The voters will have a clear-cut choice. But it is certainly a bold risk, since the great urban states surely will determine who will be the next president.

The Republican appeal may well be to suburbia. While Mr. Nixon made his sentimental plea for the black boy for whom the American dream "is an impossible dream today," his essential demand was that "the first civil right is to be free from domestic violence."

The Nixon campaign is shrewdly planned, emotionally stirring. It treats persuasively of effects. Perhaps, before it is through, it will get at causes. It has not yet done so.

The nominating process

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Miami Beach

I'd like to put in a good word for national political conventions.

I've been through a lot of them, including this latest Republican one in the August pressure cooker of Miami Beach, and I want to offer a rebuttal to the satirists and the ridiculers who love to play up the ham and hullabaloo and leave the impression that the serious business of government goes down the drain.

This year again many have suggested that the whole process of choosing presidential nominees through a few primaries, state conventions, opinion polls, and consensus of party leaders is a mighty poor method of deciding on the men who will run for the most powerful and perilous office in the world.

The suggestion always is renewed at this time every four years that it's time for a change, that the institution of the nominating convention is outdated, creaky, undemocratic.

Perhaps a better method will emerge and, if so, fine. But we ought not to leap at something different for wrong reasons, and one of the wrongest reasons would be the hasty and superficial opinion that the present system does not do its main job well.

It does. National conventions only look like shoddy, emotional, disorderly circuses. They aren't so in what really counts.

Many things which Madison Avenue sells to the public appear better than they are. Presidential nominating conventions are better than they appear.

What, then, are the valid tests by which we can reliably judge the worth and wisdom of this nominating process which on the surface often seems uncertain and almost accidental?

Surely the first test is whether the conventions, with not too many exceptions, nominate qualified candidates.

On that criterion the conventions have done well. Over the past 40 years they have produced Presidents Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson.

Would any other process do better? I doubt it. And those who weren't elected were not duds whether they be Al Smith, Wendell Willkie, Adlai Stevenson, or Richard Nixon.

The second test is whether the conventions respond to voter sentiment within the parties.

On that criterion the conventions have done exceedingly well. The names cited above include most of the nominees since 1928. There were also Alf Landon, Thomas Dewey, and Barry Goldwater. There is not a single nominee in this list whose nomination went against the popular wishes of the voters of each party.

Sometimes voter opinion within the party has forced the nomination of a man when the party leaders preferred someone else. This was true in the cases of Willkie and Eisenhower. But never forget that the political bosses want to win elections and they weigh voter sentiment very carefully. And the convention delegates, as here in Miami Beach, were a representative cross section of the party itself.

Before another four years it is probable that there will be a constitutional amendment abolishing the electoral college and providing for the direct election of president and vice-president by popular vote.

By then we can expect a movement in favor of the direct nomination of presidential candidates by popular vote through a national primary. There might even have to be a run-off primary if no one got a majority. This would be something like three presidential elections in a very short period.

My point is that the conventions have done so well that we ought not to scrap them without being pretty sure where we would be headed.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Freeway driving

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent issue carrying the first in the series on the freeways of the United States was indeed interesting. However, I would like to make a few observations.

As one who has driven from the crowded freeways of Los Angeles to the intricate system in Chicago, thence on to Washington, D.C., and up the coast to Houlton, Maine, I feel it is time someone wrote a word of praise and commendation for the highway planners and engineers who laid out these modern miracles of transportation.

One cardinal rule every new driver on these highways should follow is a simple one of preparation. Before leaving his living room the neophyte on the interstate system should have literally memorized the route he is going to take. There is little excuse for a traveler coming unexpectedly upon the interchange for which he is looking regardless of how heavy the traffic may be.

Another rule we follow, no matter who is driving the car, when the first sign indicating our exit comes into view, the driver begins to slow down; no exit can be engineered for a 60 m.p.h. escape from the flow of traffic, and such engineering should not be attempted.

Tired, jaded nerves from too long behind the wheel can bring about difficulty in recognizing route and directional signs; but this is no fault of the designers or highway department.

There is one further factor: Everyone who owns a car or a driver's license is not adept enough at driving to take a car on the fast superhighways of our country. These are people who have grown upon our two-way system of roads and are not prepared to enter the high-speed, heavy traffic of interstate roads.

To attempt to engineer a system of roads that will handle the two extremes of drivers would be manifestly impossible.

Warren, Ohio — M. C. Johns

Rose-colored glasses

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent poetic indictment of dark glasses is quite justified. But more lightly tinted glasses are another thing — in this situation: when pleasure touring through the green countryside.

Who hasn't discovered that the pleasantest time to travel (in the summertime, anyway) is early morning or in the evening. But the brighter hours of the day can be made more enjoyable by cheating a bit (if you want to call it that) by looking at the world through "rose-colored glasses."

Just as colored photography flatters the greenery and other colors, tinted glasses will do the same for light and shadow filtering through the trees or, for that matter, that cornfield or meadow or distant grove (or red barn). And clouds! Camera buffs sometimes put a filter over the lens to get cloud effects, especially billowing clouds. It accentuates the three-dimension effect.

A cheap pair may not do the job satisfactorily. Get a good pair.

Evanston, Ill. — Tyson V. Anderson

Foreign aid

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial proposal for a resurvey of foreign aid is long overdue and is to be highly commended to our appropriate legislators and executive officials.

A realistic assessment of what America can and cannot do should be accompanied by a specific analysis of what underdeveloped countries can do for themselves.

Peoples in Formosa, Korea, and Israel have done very well with public and private aid they have received. Peoples in India, Burma, and Indonesia have not done so well.

While the story of the ten talents tells us that those who do well should be rewarded, Christian charity counsels us to devote more brain power and more missionary work (rather than monetary grants) to help others to do more for themselves.

Washington — Donald L. Miller